

John Dicks 313 Strand

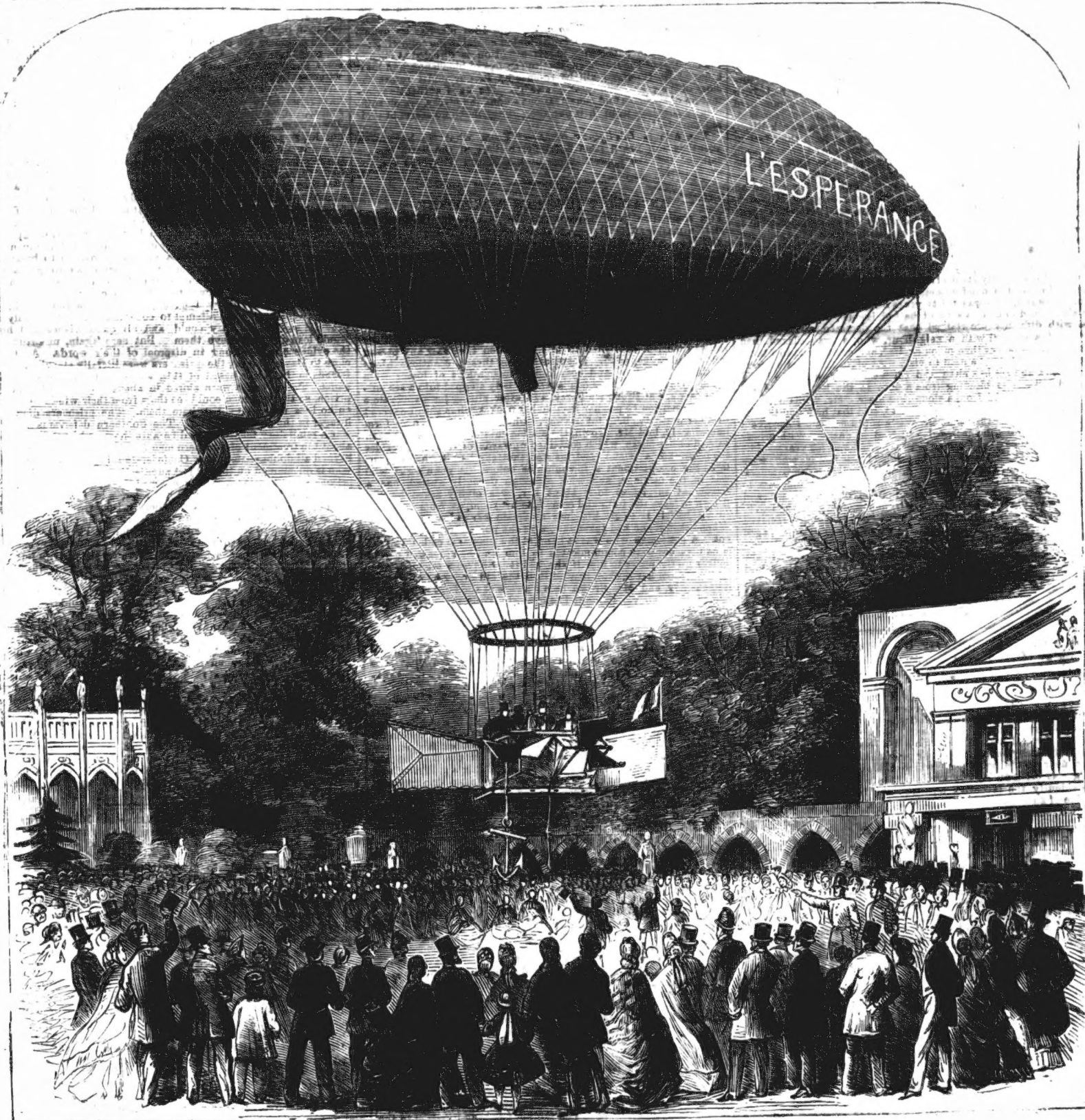
PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 113.—VOL. III. NEW SERIES.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1865.

ONE PENNY.



SECOND ASCENT OF THE AERIAL VESSEL FROM CREMORNE GARDENS. (See page 138.)

Notes of the Week.

At the Bristol Police-court, on Saturday, before Mr. Alderman Barrow, Terence Cassidy, second mate of the British barque Rowena, of Yarmouth, was charged under warrant signed by A. W. D. Costa, vice-consul at Matanzas with the murder of Louis Miller, a seaman, on the 24th of May last, while on a voyage from Philadelphia to the Thames. Captain Cox, master of the Rowena, deposed that the prisoner had been on board his ship as second mate. Louis Miller, the deceased, was from Bremen. From what witness had been told he was induced to go on deck on the day in question, and he saw Miller nearly dead. He went to procure some medicine for him, but before his return he was dead. The prisoner was standing by, and he had him put in front. Robert Connor, a man of colour, was also stabbed in the shoulder. He found two knives on deck, which he believed were the weapons used. Robert Connor deposed to hearing the prisoner tell Miller to do something, but the latter grumbled. He did not hear what was said on either side. A scuffle ensued, when the prisoner said, "Throw your knife overboard." Miller thereupon laid down his knife, and the prisoner also put down his. The accused struck the deceased several times, and then took up the knife and stabbed him. The prisoner, who had nothing to say in defence, was then remanded, and the witnesses were bound over in their own recognizances of £100 to appear and give evidence against him.

An inquest was held at Pembroke on Saturday on the body of a man named Turner, who was crushed to death by the special train on the Pembroke and Tenby Railway used on Wednesday evening week to convey Prince Arthur and his suite on their return from the inauguration ceremony at Tenby on that day. The line is a single one, and in consequence of the pressure of traffic trains ran every hour, meeting half-way, where, by means of a siding, they crossed each other. The special royal train left Tenby about half-past four on the Wednesday afternoon, and ran through to Pembroke dock, where the train arrived soon after five o'clock, and his royal highness left the station to embark in the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, then lying in Milford Haven. Immediately after their departure it was necessary to shunt the royal train, and Turner, who was the chief porter, observing another assistant in the way, pushed him on one side. In doing this Turner himself slipped, and in a moment fell upon the rails as the carriages passed over him, crushing his chest and abdomen in a frightful manner, and causing almost instantaneous death.

On Sunday morning a fatal fight took place in Fox-street, Birmingham. Two men, named Motterham and Birch, had been drinking all night, and early in the morning Birch commenced grumbling with his wife. Motterham interfered; some words passed, and both men went into the street, where Motterham struck Birch, who struck him in return two blows in the face, from the effect of which he fell violently into the gutter. He was picked up and taken into the house. A doctor was sent for, but before his arrival the man had expired. Birch was afterwards apprehended.

Mr. John HUMPHREYS, the coroner for East Middlesex, held an inquest at the King's Arms Tavern, Beaumont-square, Mile-end-road, respecting the death of Ellen Osborn, aged sixty-one years, who died under very painful circumstances. The evidence went to prove that the deceased and her husband, with a grown-up son, lived in a house rent-free, No. 3, Back-buildings, Mile-end-road. Her husband was a pensioner on the police fund of the K division, Stepney. When the jury went to view the body they found the husband in a beastly state of intoxication, staggering about the room. He was the chief witness, but his services were dispensed with. The son, who was thirty years of age, was then called, and was also found to be in a state of half-obliviousness. The coroner then with difficulty ascertained that the deceased, about a week since, had a quarrel with a neighbour, who, it was alleged, had shaken her. She was then much excited, and complained to a beer-house keeper, where she used to visit. At night the deceased went home drunk and sat in a chair, and when the son returned he found her dead. She was bleeding from a vein in the left leg, and she had suffered for years from a sloughing ulcer. Mr. William Henry Oringle, M.R.C.S., of the Mile-end-road, said that he found the deceased dead. The cause of death was a rupture of a diseased vein in the leg, whereby the deceased had bled to death. With proper medical assistance the deceased might have lived for years. The coroner remarked on the wretched life of the family, who were living rent-free and on a pension from the police commissioners. They were a drunken and dissipated lot—in fact, a disgrace to society. The jury concurred in the opinion of the coroner, and returned a verdict of "Natural death from hemorrhage of the leg."

On Monday, Mr. J. Humphreys, the Middlesex coroner, received information relative to the death of Mr. Thomas Harding, aged seventy-two years, who died very suddenly at No. 66, Tottenham-street, Ratcliff. It appeared that the deceased was engaged in the garden at the rear of his residence when he was suddenly seized with illness. He was removed to his room, where he expired. Mr. James Horton, M.R.C.S., of High-street, Stepney, was called, but all efforts to restore animation were of no avail. The deceased had been a road contractor in a large way of business.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.

On Tuesday morning great excitement prevailed amongst some thousands of persons interested in aquatic sports, and who congregated at Putney, Mortlake, and the intermediate places, as to the result of the great race for the championship of the Thames, and the substantial sum of £900. The competitors for these two prizes were Robert Chambers, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who held the championship, and Henry Kelly, of Fulham, who formerly enjoyed the honour. Several steamboats which had been specially chartered arrived at Putney and took up their positions opposite the Star and Garter, near to the point from which the start took place. The betting was brisk during the whole of the morning, but Chambers was evidently the favourite, although the friends of Kelly were sanguine of success. The course was from Putney to Mortlake. Kelly won the race.

THE STEPMOTHER OF CONSTANCE KENT—We have received from a near relative of Mrs. Kent, residing in Manchester, a contradiction of the narrative in a recent publication regarding circumstances in the history of the Kent family previous to the tragic event which has caused so much sensation. The accuracy of our correspondent is further vouched for by a respectable firm in the same city; and although, of course, we did not accept our information upon mere rumour, we have no hesitation in believing that the following statement furnished to us upon the best authority, is correct. We are informed that "Mrs. Kent was never a mill girl, or in any way connected with a mill. She was born at Tiverton, Devon, and was the daughter of one of the most respectable tradesmen in that town. She was educated from early youth in a first-class school, under the care of a lady of superior attainments. In fact, she received a superior education to qualify her competently to fill the position of a governess, and such a position she had occupied before her engagement to the family of Mr. Kent. The statement of ill-treatment by her of Mrs. Kent's children has not even the shadow of truth about it. What Constance Kent instructed her counsel to say was literally the fact—that she had been treated by her stepmother with 'kind and forbearing love.' Mrs. Kent was brought up as a lady, and has always conducted herself as such. I must observe that Mrs. Kent's first child was born ten months after her marriage."—*Edinburgh Daily Review*.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

His Majesty, a Plombières letter states, gave a grand dinner at Feuillee Dorothee, a picturesque chalet in the neighbourhood, to about thirty of the guests taking the waters. The band of the Casino was ordered to attend, and in the evening dancing took place on the grass. The guests returned to Plombières at nine in the evening, and finished a pleasant day by a ball in the bath-house saloons. A curious incident occurred in the performance of sleight of hand given by M. de Caston before the Emperor. The exhibitor offered a pack of cards for General de Beville to select one. Every one probably knows what is meant by a "recommended" card; the spectator appears to choose one freely, and yet only takes the card which the conjuror intends, and which he afterwards names "General," said the Emperor, laughing, "I have no confidence in you; you are perhaps a confederate." "If your Majesty would deign to choose one," proposed M. de Caston. The Emperor took one at hazard. "The Emperor could only have taken Caesar," said the magician, showing the card. It was the King of Hearts, which in the French packs is always represented by the Roman Emperor.

The Oberbourg papers publish the programme of the fêtes about to be held there. The English fleet is expected on the 14th, on the 15th a great dinner will be given by the Minister of Marine at the Hotel de Ville, and there will be a popular festival and fireworks; on the 16th, dinner and reception at the Maritime Prefecture; 17th, a dinner on board the Magenta and a grand ball at the Hotel de Ville; and on the 18th the fleet leaves for Brest. It is expected at Oberbourg that about fifty vessels belonging to the Royal Yacht Club will accompany the English squadron.

AMERICA.

The release of all Confederate prisoners of war has been ordered, conditionally upon taking the oath of allegiance and giving parole. Under this order Major-General Edward Johnson was released from the old Capitol prison. The only Confederate officers now held as prisoners at Fort Warren are Alexander H. Stephens and John H. Reagan, the Vice-President and Paymaster-General of the Confederate States.

The *Macon (Georgia) Telegraph* of the 18th ult. has an article on the state of affairs in Georgia, which contains the following:—"We warn the authorities, unless attention is directed at once to the conduct of the freedmen, that the scenes of bloodshed and massacre of St. Domingo will be re-enacted in our midst before the close of the year. We speak advisedly. We have authentic information of speeches and conversations among the blacks, which sufficiently convince us of their purpose. They make no secret of their movements."

The *Atlanta Intelligencer* says:—"From what we have seen about us and heard from different portions of the State we are satisfied that the apprehensions of the *Macon Telegraph* are not groundless."

AN ADROIT JUVENILE PICKPOCKET.

For some time back frequent complaints have been made to the station master at the Dundee Station of the Scottish North-Eastern Railway, by lady passengers, who stated that they had either been robbed of or had lost their purses. The complaints were so numerous that it was presumed that some adroit pickpocket was that constant traveller on the line. What made things worse was that while the ladies were positive that they had their purses in their possession before leaving Dundee, they were without them as soon as they got as far as the ferry. Every effort was made to detect the thief, for it was no longer supposed that the parties had lost their purses. The police were apprised of what was going on, and the railway officials cautioned to intimate when they saw any person who might be suspected. Notwithstanding these precautions things continued as before, and occasionally intimations of losses were made. On Tuesday forenoon a young lady stepped into a second-class carriage at Broughty Ferry, and after sitting for a short time she had occasion to put her hand in her pocket, when she discovered that her purse had been taken away. She leaped out on to the platform immediately, told Mr. Brown, the station-master, that she had been robbed of her purse, which contained upwards of a pound, besides the portrait of a friend, and insisted that she had it when she entered the compartment a few minutes before. A young girl who was in the carriage, and who, although decently attired, had a somewhat suspicious look about her, was civilly asked by Mr. Brown to leave the train and come into his room, as from what occurred, he felt it to be his duty to detain her at least for a train. (When asked if she had taken the purse she pointed blank and she had not. A policeman who was at hand at the time was called in, and circumstances were communicated to him, and he requested her to deliver up the purse to him if she had it. She now relented, and taking it from her pocket, handed it to the officer. She was taken into custody, and Mr. Brown being aware of the facts as we have related them above, thought it extremely likely that she was the person who could give an account of the missing purses. Superintendent Munro and Inspector Adams, of the county constabulary, were informed of what had taken place. They proceeded to the ferry, and conveyed the girl to Dundee. She gave her name as Ann Rodger, and stated that she was the daughter of William Rodger, weaver, Rosebank-street. The girl, who was evidently about twelve or thirteen years of age, having been lodged in the police-office, the officers deemed it expedient to make inquiry after her father and mother. After a tedious search they were instructed to go to a public-house in the Milltown, where it was stated they were almost certain to be found. Thither the officers went, and discovered Rodger and his wife drinking. Inspector Adams searched the man on the spot, and found on him two purses, one containing a gold ring, and the other a few shillings. Both parties were taken into custody, and the officers having obtained the key of the room which they occupied in Rosebank-street, they proceeded to it. In a locked chest no less than seven purses were found, one being a particularly pretty one. One of the purses and the ring found upon the father have been identified, the purse by a lady residing in Broughty Ferry, and the ring by a lady residing in Dundee, who states that she got it taken from her pocket on Monday last. Another of the purses has been identified by a Dundee lady, who states that it was stolen from her this same day as the girl was apprehended. 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BRUTAL MURDER OF A MILITARY OFFICER.

This trial of Laurence King for the wilful murder of Lieutenant Clutterbuck, 5th Fusiliers, commenced on Saturday, at the King's County Assizes, before the Chief Justice. It will be recollected that Lieutenant Clutterbuck, who was greatly esteemed by his fellow-officers and every one who knew him, went with the prisoner on a shooting and shooting expedition up the River Broom, on the 8th of July last, and that he returned without Lieutenant Clutterbuck. When questioned, he stated that Lieutenant Clutterbuck had left the boat and sent him home; but a search was at once made for that gentleman, which resulted in the discovery of his body in the river, naked, and having a terrible gun-shot wound in the head. William Edward, the murdered officer's servant, deposed that Lieutenant Clutterbuck left the barracks in Parsonstown in company with King. About nine in the morning he saw in his master's room on the table two sovereigns, four half-sovereigns, and two or three shillings in silver; also a gold watch lying on a chair beside the bed. He did not leave either money or watch behind him.

Sergeant John Sheehan, who was one of the party that went in search of Lieutenant Clutterbuck, said that his body was found in the river, lying in about twelve feet of water, with the head towards the centre of it. With the assistance of Major Beggs and some others he raised it into a boat. It had nothing except a shirt on. The sleeve-links and a stud were still in the shirt. They were gold. There was a large wound on the back of the head behind the ear. Major Beggs at once identified the body at that of Lieutenant Clutterbuck. Afterwards inspected King's boat and found some shot in it that appeared to have been used.

Major Beggs said he belonged to the 5th Fusiliers. Deceased was also an officer in that regiment. He stood about 5 feet 11. Was present when the body was recovered. There was a large hole about two inches broad behind the ear. Should say it was caused by a double shot from a double gun. Blood flowed from the wound. The gun must have been fired at him from a distance of six or seven feet. The shot produced and proved to have been found in King's boat was mixed, and he was sure had been discharged from a gun. Asked King why the deceased did not return. He said Mr. Clutterbuck had gone up the river with him the previous evening; that he had fired two single shots at Moorehead; that he did not fire a double shot; that about eight o'clock he put him ashore at Mullin's Bog; that he gave him 2s. 6d. for his services. He afterwards pointed out the place, about 250 yards higher up than where the body was found.

Mr. Moriarty, S.L., deposed to finding the shot in the bottom of King's boat. Some of it was flattened. Part of the boat was removed, as it was thought there might be blood under it; but there was not.

Martin Blake was examined, and deposed that about six o'clock he saw the prisoner pass down John Burke's callow to the side of the river Broom, accompanied by a gentleman, who appeared to be dressed in a suit of dark grey tweed, with a low hat, and whom witness did not know. They got into a boat together, and proceeded up the river. Afterwards saw the gentleman get out on the opposite side of the river. Heard two shots fired, and then saw the gentleman load both barrels. About three quarters of an hour afterwards witness heard a shot fired in the direction of Mr. Mullin's callow, but did not see who fired it. Did not see the parties afterwards. Saw no others on the river that day.

Bridget Burke: About seven o'clock on the evening of the day in question I went into my field to look after some geese. The field adjoins Brien's. When there I saw, a little above Brien's drain, two persons walking towards a boat in the river. One of them was King. I did not know the other. They both went into the boat. King had a gun in his hand. The gentleman had just stepped into the boat when I heard a shot fired. It was from the gun in King's hand. The back of the other person was turned towards him at the time. After the shot was fired the gentleman seemed to sink into the boat. At that time both were looking towards the bank. On looking again I did not see the stranger at all. King was in the boat at the time. Saw the shot come from where he was. After the shot was fired had a full view of the boat for five minutes. It did not stir. I then went home. It did not occur to me that any accident had happened. Saw no other boat on the river.

Joseph Egan: I am ten years of age. On the evening in question I was riding a jennet down towards the callow on Burke's farm, and had left Riverstown about a quarter to seven o'clock. After passing Sarah Connor's house I heard two shots. I went on, and when past Burke's dwelling-house I met King coming as it from the river. He had two guns on his shoulder and a bundle in his hand. Never saw a double-barrelled gun before that day. The two guns were together, by the side of each other. King passed within four or five yards from me. We did not speak.

Martin Burke said: I live at Tinnakelly. Remember Saturday evening, 8th July. I was in the potato-field at the back of my father's house about seven o'clock. Laurence King came into the field. His father had some potatoes there. He was in the habit of coming to our house. He told me "there was but one officer in the barracks, and I am after shooting him." He showed me a shot pouch and a soda-water bottle with some whisky in it, about a neggins. He took them out of his pocket. He offered me some of the whisky. He also told me he had met Pat Brien, and that he had told him he had drowned one of the blue boys. My brother Thomas was within hearing at this time. We then all followed King into a pasture field, when King showed us a double-barrelled gun and a bundle of clothes. They were by the side of the ditch in the grass. The bundle consisted of a coat, waistcoat, and trousers, and a pair of boots—the latter had sprung sides. He then tied them all up in the coat, and went on towards the river with the gun in his hand. My brother went after him. I did not see him afterwards. King had the appearance of drink at the time. He was drunk, but able to walk.

Thomas Burke: I am brother of the last witness. Remember Saturday, the 8th July. I was weeding potatoes that evening. My brothers Martin and Joe were with me. Know the prisoner. He came into the field about seven o'clock. He said, "God bless the work." He then told us he was after drowning a blue boy. I asked him who he meant. He replied it was an officer of the barracks. I told him to take care of what he was saying, that he was drunk. He replied, "What is done is done now." I then said, "If you have done so you will be hung as round as a juggler's ball." He replied, "Many thousands of them dropped in Sebastianopol." We said, "You are not to do the like in cold blood." He appeared to be under the influence of whisky. We then followed him into a pasture field, where he showed us a double-barrelled gun, a coat, and a pair of boots. They were by the side of the ditch. He then went away. I watched him going across the river into the King's county. He went by our old house. He went across in the boat, and then went into Mr. Hackett's field with the gun and the bundle in his hand. He then went in the direction of the town, and I lost sight of him.

Joseph Burke: I am brother to the two last witnesses. Remember Saturday, the 8th of July. Was in the field with my brothers on that evening. King came into the field, I think, a little after seven. Did not hear what he said to my brothers. I then went up towards Brien's to cut grass. I saw King leave the field. My brothers followed him. They went down along the ditch. I know Johnny O'Brien. Met him when cutting the grass. He had a greyish setter dog with him. We let the dog off, and he ran down towards the river.

Patrick O'Brien: I live at Tinnakelly. Know the place where the body was found; it is about half a mile from my house. I was at home that evening about seven o'clock. Saw a dog. I was coming at the time from the stable. The dog ran across the yard from the direction of the river. He was running wildly, as if in

search of something. My dogs attacked him. I got him inside. I looked at the collar. The name, "J. Hartley, 5th Fusiliers," was on it. I then sent my son with him to Burke's field. I was at the inquest, and saw the same dog with Edward.

To Mr. Molloy: Saw Tom Burke that evening. He appeared greatly excited, and told me to have nothing to do with the dog, and to say no more about it, as King had shot the officer, and had passed by with the gun and clothes. This was about nine o'clock. Had not seen King. Did not believe what Burke had told me.

The Lord Chief Justice, in charging the jury, said, Gentlemen, though I shall not observe on the evidence given in this case, I shall direct your attention to the law. All the witnesses produced for the Crown—and there were none for the defence—were competent witnesses, and you have no evidence whatsoever to warrant you in disbelieving their testimony, unless you shall discover something in them to cause you to reject as untrue what they have stated, or any portion thereof. It may be alleged that somebody else might have committed the act; but what suggestion has been made by the prisoner's counsel, who so ably conducted the defence, to give any such solution to the difficulty how Mr. Clutterbuck met his death? With these observations I leave the case in your hands, concurring in the means that ought to guide you in your judgment so eloquently expressed by the counsel for the prisoner.

The jury then retired, and, after about half an hour's deliberation, returned into court with a verdict of "Guilty."

Mr. Warburton, the foreman, stated that a majority of the jury wished the verdict to be accompanied with a recommendation to mercy.

Mr. Montgomery said he had been requested to state that the recommendation was based on the fact that the prisoner, in committing the act, was strongly under the influence of drink.

The Chief Justice: I see no grounds for such a recommendation, and shall not act upon it, as the murder was committed under circumstances of great treachery.

The Lord Chief Justice then addressed the prisoner in a most feeling and pathetic manner, during which he seemed deeply affected, and, in conclusion, sentenced him to be hanged on Wednesday, the 6th day of September next.

After the sentence the prisoner, for the first time, lost his presence of mind, and, bursting into tears, exclaimed to an old man in the court, "Dan McNamara, remember me to my poor father." He was then removed, and the court adjourned.

EXECUTION OF A SOLDIER AT WINCHESTER.

JOHN HUGHES, a private soldier in the 26th Regiment of Foot, stationed at Portsea, was executed in front of the gaol at Winchester. His victim, Maria Clements, was the wife of a stocker belonging to the Diadem, lying at that time in Portsmouth harbour. The Clements family had lodgings in Montague-street, Portsea, the husband frequently away on shipboard. On Sunday afternoon, June 4, Hughes and the two soldiers named Parker and O'Neil, went to a public-house in Montague-street, and shortly afterwards Mrs. Clements, accompanied by her children, came into the room where the soldiers were, ordered some beer, sat down near Hughes, and conversed with him about their country—Ireland. After all had drunk together for some hours, the soldiers, Parker and O'Neil, went to their barracks, after failing to induce Hughes to go with them. He ultimately accompanied the woman and her children, with the purpose, as he said, of "seeing them safe home." This was at about half-past nine at night. At half-past six the next morning the wailing of the elder child, and its exclamation of "Oh, my poor mother!" brought the neighbours to the room of the Clements. Here the body of Mrs. Clements was found on the floor, naked, cold, and quite dead; strangled by a savage grip upon the windpipe, made by the teeth of her murderer. Hughes gave a contradictory account of where he had been during the night, and a loose woman whom he called did not serve him. The child of Mr. Clements was held to be too young to give evidence at the trial on June 16. The prisoner was, however, convicted and sentenced by Mr. Justice Keating.

A man named Broomfield, sentenced to death at the same assizes with Hughes, had been relieved during the last few days. This privilege seems to have given much dissatisfaction both in Winchester and Southampton, not from any feeling of sympathy with Hughes, but from a feeling that Broomfield, from being the more intelligent, must be worse of the two. At present some 1200 soldiers are stationed in Winchester. There is good reason to believe that these men, as well as the large force stationed in Portsmouth, were much irritated at the fact that the soldier should be left for execution and the civilian spared. The authorities at the gaol, to prevent mischief or any unseemly exhibition at the execution, determined that the sentence should be carried out at seven o'clock instead of eight. This it was believed would anticipate the threatened arrival of the malcontents. Stories were circulated in Winchester that a large number of the Portsmouth soldiers were staying out of barracks all night in order to be present. It was also said that men from the Winchester barracks would contrive to be present to protest against the unfairness of hanging the soldier. The military authorities, however, took proper precautions, and the customary leave to go into the town was suspended till after the execution was over and the body out down. Comparatively few persons in Winchester seemed to have obtained a knowledge of the intended alteration in the time of execution. Accordingly, at six o'clock, hardly half a dozen persons besides the county police had reached the front of the gaol. It is very conspicuous all round the country side. As it drew near seven o'clock shouting and rustling, mostly boys, began to assemble in larger numbers, and several women were present. At seven o'clock the tolling of the prison bell was heard, and soon afterwards the culprit and the prison officials appeared on the drop. Hughes was instantly marked out by the red uniform jacket which he still wore. He was surrounded by prison warders, and, as if for precaution, two warders placed themselves between the culprit and the barrier, hiding him from the crowd below. As soon as they had arranged themselves a storm of execration burst from the spectators in front, and cries of "Bring out Broomfield," "Where's the other?" &c. The chaplain took his place behind the prisoner, and proceeded to read the burial service. Calorant's preparations seemed more careful than usual, and occupied more time. The warders, to the last moment, stood round the culprit, despite the execrations of the crowd, who began to fear they would be cheated of their view. The drop soon fell, and after a few convulsive struggles life appeared to be extinct.

THE AERIAL NAVIGATION.—The *Mechanics' Magazine* states that the longest aerial flight on record was made by Mr. A. de M. Le Montaigne, and others, who started from St. Louis for New York. They succeeded in following the course they had mapped out for themselves until they had crossed Lake Erie, when they were caught in an adverse current of air and forced to abandon their original design, after having travelled 1,150 miles in less than twenty hours. Mr. Low, another American aeronaut, has constructed what he terms an aerial ship, the greatest circumference of which is 397 ft., with a capacity to hold 700,000 cubic feet of gas, and a lifting power of twenty-two tons. The machine is furnished with many novel appliances for the purpose of elevating, depressing, and directing the machine; and in this machine Mr. Low proposes to cross the Atlantic in fifty or sixty hours.

A FIRST-CLASS WRITING CASE for 2s. (or free by post for 2s. stamps), fitted with writing-paper, envelopes, pens, and blotting-book. THE PRIZE OF TWENTY GUINEAS AND SILVER MEDAL was given by the SOCIETY OF ARTS for its utility, durability, and cheapness. 300,000 have already been sold. To be had of PARKES and GORRI, 25, Oxford-street, London.—[Advertisement.]

SINGULAR TRIAL FOR LIBEL.

At Norwich assizes has been tried a case Warren v. Barlow, being an action to recover damages for a libel which the defendant was charged with having falsely and maliciously printed and published. The defendant pleaded "Not guilty," and that the alleged libel was true.

Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., and Mr. Evans appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Keane, Q.C., and Mr. O. Cooper for the defendant.

Mr. O'Malley, in stating the plaintiff's case, said the plaintiff (Mr. E. W. Warren) became in 1857 a Congregational minister, and in that capacity he had held several charges in various parts of the country. In the beginning of last year he was invited, after a lengthy correspondence, to take the post of minister of the Independent congregation at Fakenham. The salary he was to receive was a very moderate one, being only £100 per annum, although £20 was promised at the end of the year in the shape of Christmas or New Year's gifts. He went to Fakenham somewhat burdened with debt, although, if it were necessary to explain the circumstances, it could be shown that that debt was a burden which ought to have been placed on other shoulders than his own. The illness of his wife obliged him to absent himself from time to time and to obtain substitutes in the pulpit, and subsequently he was himself attacked by a disorder called necrosis in the jaw. He was ordered by his medical man to rest from his labours, to use a generous diet, and to take a certain quantity of stimulants. The plaintiff fell into difficulties, and one of his congregations, a Mr. Tidwell, lent him £100 on a joint promissory note, which the plaintiff expected he should not have to pay for two years, although it was payable on demand. Payment was demanded, however, almost within a few weeks of the loan being granted. The parties who had been giving him credit also came upon him, and he was obliged to execute an assignment for the equal benefit of his creditors. Certain charges were made against the plaintiff. These charges were investigated by several of his brethren in the ministry, and he was perfectly exonerated by them; but they were of opinion that under all the circumstances it was better for him to leave Fakenham, and accordingly on the 7th of May he retired from his post, leaving it open to the congregation to choose another minister. Mr. Barlow, the defendant, then printed the alleged libel. It was printed and placed in all about Fakenham, and put up in a glazed frame in the defendant's shop, that his customers might see it, and it was also sent to the ministers of the Congregational body in Norwich. The libel was as follows:—

"Whereas certain reports are in circulation in Fakenham and its vicinity concerning the Rev. E. W.—, detrimental to his character as a Christian minister, and derogatory to the dignity of his gown and bands, and it is proposed to make the following inquiries with a view to ascertain the truth of the matter, and to present the rev. gentleman before the public in his true character:—

"1. Is it true that he borrowed £100 of a gentleman under a promise that he would give security to the amount, and, having retained possession of the money, positively refused to give the said security?

"2. Is it true that when he had resided in Fakenham for thirteen months, although he received £280 in cash from his congregation and friends (besides numerous valuable presents), he then owed nearly £200?

"3. Does he owe a brewer at Creaks £7 for beer?

"4. Does he owe a retailer of wines and spirits in the said town about £7 for 'lush'?

"5. Does he owe a wine and spirit merchant at Fakenham £10 for drink?

"6. Is it true that a wine merchant at Holt suffers by the wretch?

"7. Is it true that two or three chemists in Fakenham are minus several pounds for soda water and other compounds required to cool his intemperate stomach?

"8. Is he indebted to four or five butchers in the town for meat to satisfy his gluttonous appetite?

"9. Is it true that he owes the tailor for his gown and other articles?

"10. Do stationers, shoemakers, bakers, ironmongers, earthenware dealers, grocers, and coal merchants suffer in consequence of his dishonesty and reckless extravagance?

"11. If he can without lying answer all the above questions negatively, let him do so at once, and set himself right with the public. If he cannot, let him pay his debts without delay, quit the place, retire from the ministry which he has so foully disgraced, and hide his shameful head in the mortar he used in chemistry, to which honourable profession he was, perhaps, never a bright ornament."

"Lastly, should he fail to do as above suggested, it is recommended that he be forthwith tarred and feathered, and horse-whipped up to Fakenham, and that his effigy, dressed in canonicals, be prepared and burnt opposite the Manse, long disgraced by his occupancy."

"Signed, on behalf of an injured public,
"PETER SOFT, THE HYPOCRITE.
"JOE PUSHER-THE SCAM.
"TIMOTHY WHIP-THE SCOUNDREL."

A great mass of evidence was adduced in support of the plaintiff's case, as opened by Mr. O'Malley.

Mr. Keane, in addressing the jury for the defendant, did not attempt to justify the tone of the placard printed, but contended that the plaintiff's conduct had been such as to excite great indignation and surprise.

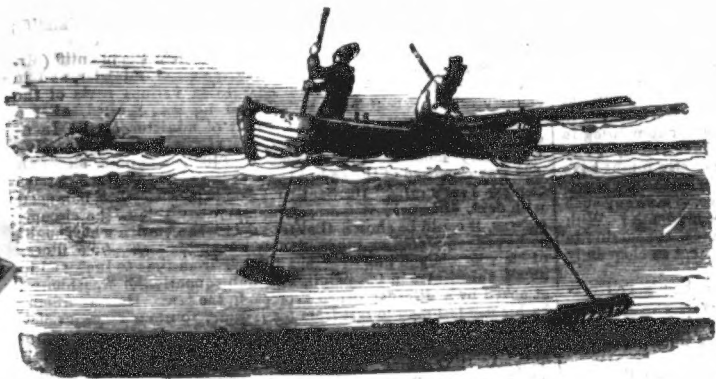
The jury retired to consult. After an absence of more than an hour, they returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £50.

ELOPEMENT OF A WEALTHY HEIRESS WITH A VILLAGE SCHOOLMASTER.—Not many days ago the quiet and placidly situated village of Lytleton, county Tipperary, became the scene of an occurrence which has since supplied ample facility for gossip. To the great surprise of the inhabitants generally, the schoolmaster, aged about twenty-five years, possessed of more than ordinary good looks, was nowhere to be found one morning. The disappearance of this fact created surprise until the additional and startling intelligence reached the village that a certain heiress, in her own right, of £18,000 a year, who had reached the prime of life in a flight of single blessedness, was also absent. Inquiries were everywhere set on foot with respect to the missing pair one and the gay Lytharic, when it was discovered that they had eloped together. Notwithstanding the exertions of the distressed parent to discover the whereabouts of the absconding pair, he has not yet succeeded. It is supposed they have been privately married, and will soon return.—*Limerick Southern Chronicle.*

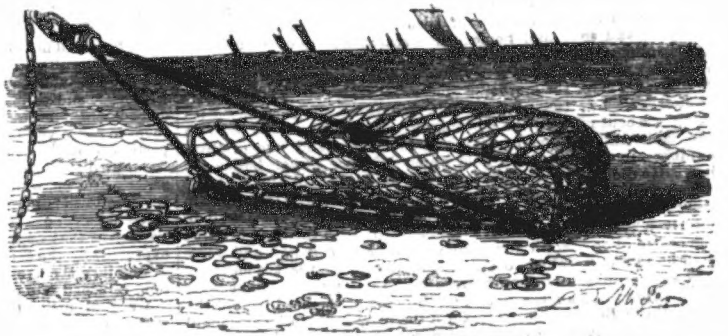
A YACHT FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Dagmar, a cutter yacht, recently completed for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by Messrs. Harvey, of Wivenhoe, near Colchester, is 36 tons burthen. The dimensions of the Dagmar are:—Length on deck, 60 ft. 6 in.; main breadth, 13 ft. 7 in.; depth, 8 ft. 4 in.; draught of water, 8 ft. 6 in. The saloon is fitted with Spanish mahogany, of water, 8 ft. 6 in. The ladies' cabin is fitted with superbly walnut-wood, and big-eye maple. The ladies' cabin is covered with fitted with mirrors, cushions, and spring cushions, covered with crimson silk, &c. From the saloon forward on the starboard side is a commodious cabin for the captain, and on the opposite side is a pantry, with cooking apparatus, supplied by Messrs. Parkell and Atkey, of Dover. The sails are by Laphorn, of Gosport. The yacht, which will cost about £1,500, has been built in ten weeks.

BEYOND ALL COMPETITION!—T. R. WILLIS, Maker and Importer of Musical Instruments. Established 1813. The trade and amateurs supplied with Harmonium Reeds, Musical Strings, and all kinds of fitting parts free. 23, Minors, London.—[Advertisement.]

OPENING OF THE OYSTER SEASON.



FRENCH DREDGING IN SHORE.



FRENCH DREDGE.

OPENING OF THE OYSTER SEASON.

THE oyster season was opened with the usual demonstrations at Billingsgate-market, on Friday, the 4th instant. Only four boats were sent to market, and the result was that prices were high, and the most inferior qualities brought from 16s. to 20s. a bushel, while natives were eagerly purchased at from 4s. to 4s. 6d.

This well-known shell-fish is very generally diffused, and is particularly plentiful on the British coast, which were ransacked for the supply of ancient Rome with oysters. They differ in quality according to the different nature of the soil or bed. They are particularly abundant in the rivers and creeks of Essex and Kent; in Poole Harbour, and elsewhere on the coast of Hants and Dorset; at Port Elinion, in Glamorgan, &c. They are also very abundant on the Mersey shores. Those found at Carlingford, in Ireland, are of a peculiarly delicate flavour. The breeding and fattening of oysters for the London market forms a considerable branch of business. It is principally carried on in Essex and Kent; the rivers Crouch, Blackwater, and Colne being the chief breeding places in the former, and the channel of the Swale, contiguous to Milton, in the latter. The oysters found in them are not, however, brought to town immediately, but are deposited for a while in beds or layings in the adjoining creeks, where they are fed and fattened for the market. Exclusive of the oysters bred in Essex and Kent, vast numbers brought from Jersey, Poole, and other places along the coast, are fattened in the beds. The export of oysters from Jersey is very considerable, of which a large portion comes to London. The Jersey fishery employs during the season about 1,500 men, 1,000 women and children, and 250 boats. The consumption of oysters in London is immense, being, notwithstanding their high price, largely consumed by the middle and lower classes. The imports of oysters are very various, sometimes amounting to several thousand bushels a year, but in the majority of years none are imported. The stealing of oysters, or oyster brood, from any oyster bed, laying, or fishery, is larceny, and the offender being convicted thereof is punished accordingly.

OYSTER DREDGING ON THE COAST OF FRANCE.

As in England, so in France, oysters are considered a great luxury, and occupy many hands to supply the markets. The finest beds are near Dieppe and off Cape Lally. Vessels may constantly be seen dredging about four or five miles from the land, where they are drifting, with their dredges at the bottom, though they generally have four or five over the side at the same time. There is some difficulty in putting the dredge over so as to keep it from turning, as in the latter case it would be rendered useless on the ground. The work of dredging is extremely hard and laborious, and requires thick-skinned hands to perform it. When the dredge is supposed to be full it is hauled up, and emptied on the deck, the oysters are counted and thrown into the hold, the "culch," or stones, &c. are again thrown overboard. It is again returned to the water, and the number of dredges down affords constant occupation. Our first engraving is the mode of getting oysters from the beds near the shore, which is done by means of rakes. The pictorial illustration gives the surface of the water and the depth to the bottom. The second engraving is the dredge itself, the heads and braces made of strong iron, and the lower part of stout chain-work, generally with a

rough piece of hide as a bag underneath; it drags along the ground and collects the oysters. The third subject is that of landing the oysters, in which many individuals are engaged; and then comes the sorting of the oysters as to size and quality, which is chiefly done by women, as in engraving the fourth. The shell fish are then packed in straw, in curiously-shaped waggons (see cut the fifth), and sent off by four quick-footed horses to market. The first gathering of the oysters is made a day of festivity in the neighbourhood of the grounds, and also at the large towns.

THE PYROTECHNIC COMPETITION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THOSE who prolonged their stay at the Palace till beyond the summer twilight, and those who made a special evening pilgrimage to Sydenham, on Wednesday the 19th ult., will not easily forget the magnificent spectacle furnished by the competition in fireworks, which took place before thousands of persons occupying every available space on the upper terrace. The peculiar advantages of the Crystal Palace for "shows" of this description was never more plainly demonstrated, for a full and perfect view of the entire proceedings was easily procured from any part of the terrace. The public poured into the grounds while the sunlight yet lingered on the wooded landscape, and taking up favourable positions, waited for that period known as "dark." The balconies of the Palace were fully occupied by the reserved seats section, to whom an extra shilling was no object whatever. The sloping banks, close under the building, afforded seats for thousands, and as the night came on were taken every advantage of. The general aspect of the terrace and grassy lawns suggested an enormous picnic rather than anything else. The young men smoked and surreptitiously drank blither beer; and the maidens of their choice wondered a thousand times when the fireworks were "going to begin."

Greater and lesser stars at length made their appearance. Beckenham spire had vanished for the night—the terrace dining rooms were a blaze of light, and the glow in the west had faded away. A few indistinct figures were seen carrying bright lights to and fro on the lower terrace, and at twenty minutes past nine the murmur of voices swelled into a roar as "maroon" number one lapsed into the air, and exploded with a report which sent the echoes rocking from wing to wing of the enormous building.

After the royal salute of these "maroons," one of the loveliest sights of the night commenced. At certain intervals along the terrace were ignited white, yellow, blue, green, and red lights, thirty of each. The "set pieces," thrown out by this strong glare, looked like enormous crochet patterns; the glass walls of the Palace caught the reflection, and the clouds of smoke as they drifted away caught the reflection, and the clouds of smoke as they drifted away caught the reflection, and the clouds of smoke as they drifted away caught the reflection.

The competitors were six in number, namely, Mr. William Brook, Mr. Robert Dagwell, Mr. Edward Dyer, Mr. Joseph Southby, Mr. E. Tucker, and Mr. Joseph Wells, and the "judges' duties were undertaken by the following gentlemen:—Lieut-Colonel E. M. Boxer, R.A. Edwin Clark, Esq., Dr. David, S. Prince, and J. Scott Russell, Esq. Each competitor was allowed ten minutes,

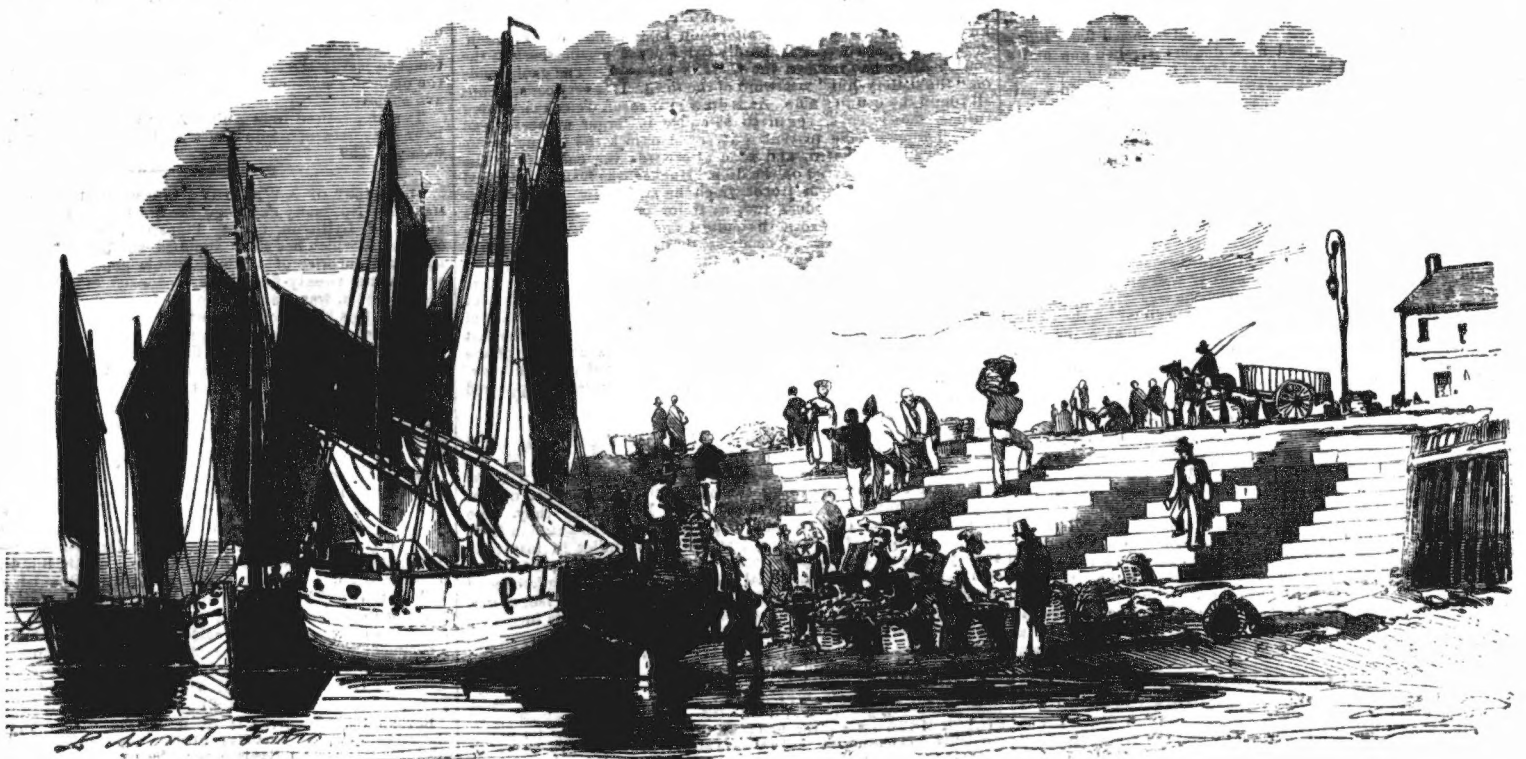
and each of their displays finished with a "set piece," that is to say, an elaborate device.

The fancy, ingenuity, and artistic knowledge of beautiful combinations in colour, as shown by these works of the great English pyrotechnists, will certainly help to prove them able to compete with their continental rivals. The "bouquet of two hundred rockets," by Mr. William Brook, was much admired, also the "set piece" of Mr. Robert Dagwell, an engraving of which we give on page 141. This comprised a very elaborate design and one of peculiar brilliancy. The "set piece," by Mr. Edward Dyer, was also most ingeniously contrived. Mr. Southby's rockets and the stars of mixed colours were very brilliant. Some of Mr. Tucker's combinations were highly effective, and the final bouquet, by Mr. Joseph Wells, was very grand.

The variety and brilliancy of the colours in Mr. Robert Dagwell's display was the theme of general admiration. His extensive manufactory, New-road, Whitechapel-road, will not be forgotten on any occasion in future when grand pyrotechnic displays take place, whether public or private.

A more interesting event has never taken place at the Crystal Palace, and should the directors contemplate organizing another fiery festival of such remarkable attractiveness, they may be sure the opportunity attending it will be taken by many who regret they were not present on the first occasion to witness such a truly grand sight.

A REGIMENT STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—Dr. H. S. Plummer, surgeon of the 15th Illinois Volunteers, stationed at Tullahoma, Tennessee, under date of June 19, furnishes to the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* the following account of an attack on that regiment by lightning:—"Our regiment was yesterday the scene of one of the most terrible calamities which it has ever become a lot to witness. About two o'clock p.m., a violent thunder-storm visited us. It being the Sabbath, the 'guard mounting' was deferred until two o'clock, on account of the morning being occupied in grand review. While the old guard was being turned out to receive the new, a blinding flash of lightning was seen, accompanied instantly by a terrific peal of thunder. The whole of the old guard, together with part of the new, were thrown violently to the earth. The shock was so severe and sudden that, in most cases, the rear rank men were thrown across and under the front rank. One man was instantly killed, and thirty-two others were more or less severely injured in the region of the shoulders, arms, and hips, the men having been standing at shoulder-arms, in which case the barrel of the musket would rest in the hollow of the right arm and shoulder, the butt of the piece resting against the hip. One man, who was on guard in front of the hospital tent had his musket thrown from his hands, and the bayonet stuck into the ground. The man himself was shocked pretty severely, but not thrown down. One man, who had been to the rear and was returning, was struck down and severely injured in the eyes. In some instances the men's boots and shoes were torn from their feet and torn to pieces, and, strange as it may appear, the men were injured but little in the feet. In all the cases the horses appear as if they had been caused by scalding hot water, in many instances the skin being shrivelled and torn off. The men all seem to be doing well, and a part of them will be able to resume their duties in a few days."—*New York Army and Navy Journal*, July 22.



LANDING OYSTERS AT DIEPPE.

BY THE SEA SIDE.

BROADSTAIRS.

How very few places there are in England where a thoroughly respectable family can, without the risk of being styled vulgar, retire for a month's genteel repose, to renovate their frames, shattered by the severe exertions of a London season, where a man's mind may recover from the harassing nervousness of party-giving, and delicate girls breathe away in the pure sea air the debility arising from excessive walking, or an imprudent over-indulgence in the delicious entrées of the French.

There is Ramsgate, a most delightful town, full of gaiety and life, with excellent bathing and moderate lodgings; but the giggling and flirting that daily take place on those terrible sands, are enough to frighten a mamma into a nervous fever. Those sands are one mile in length, picturesquely interspersed with jutting rocks, behind which a young lady might remain talking for hours with the most imprudent of matches, whilst an anxious parent was vainly sweeping the view with her pocket telescope, or flitting over the ground, with the agony of a disturbed partridge seeking for its chick. Men dressed in checks, who can give none on their banks; youths who carry all their gold in their watch-chains; bachelors who are ready to borrow half-crowns, abound on that yellow shore.

A good many vulgar people are to be found at Margate, and the bathing there is exceedingly moderate. Brighton is only London by the sea-side. To get to Scarborough costs too much in railway fares. Then where may the elegant recluse seek for rest and refined solitude? Our answer is Broadstairs.

So dignified yet simple, so lady-like, so exquisitely well bred is this refined Broadstairs, that it never can become popular. The vulgar call it slow and pretentious. Mistaken idea of its graceful enjoyments! It is a kind of country cousin to Mayfair. Its retirement is that of a bondoir, where fashion may, without reproach, revel in the negligé. You seek the repose of this simple village as you would that of a spring ottoman. To live in it is to dress and rise refreshed. It only wants the head to be dressed in canary plush to make the place a paradise.

Broadstairs may be reached by the South-Eastern Railway in little more than a couple of hours. The visitor should alight at the Ramsgate Station, where he may take the omnibus, or hire the more exclusive fly, and be driven across a couple of miles of purely agricultural country. We will suppose him arrived at his destination, and will proceed to point out for his advantage the peculiar features of this quiet and excessively genteel watering-place. First of all it has of course its parade, which runs along the edge of a steep cliff, where you can lean against a strong fence, and cool your warm blood by imagining how fearful it would be to fall over and be dashed into as many pieces as a plate on the shingle beneath. They tell you this site commands a view of the coast of France, but whenever we have been there, the view has rebelled, and refused to be commanded. The Duchess of Kent was so fond of Broadstairs that she visited it every summer for years, coming in with the straw-berries. When her royal highness grew tired of the village, Mr. Dickens took it up, and fondled it for a time. But now he too has gently put it down again, and Broadstairs is sighing for some celebrity to make it prosperous with his illustrious presence. Like a country theatre it delights in distinguished patronage. The keepers of lodgings say they never let their places so well, or get such full houses, as when some grandee lends them the support of his name.

Beyond the parade, the view of France that will not be commanded, and the renown of its patrons, there is little at Broadstairs particularly worthy of mention, unless we are permitted to meddle with military matters, and describe the defences of the town. There indeed could we fill column after column with details of the strong fortifications which have been raised; and if no mention be made even of ramparts, parapets, moats, bastions, casemates, orillons, we would at least give the history of the wonderful gateway that was built by the big-hearted Culmer for the defence of his native town. We will briefly refer to this subject.

When bluff King Hal, finding himself inconvenienced through the want of ready money, was dissolving the religious houses throughout the country, as though they were so many lumps of sugar, England was in a considerable state of ferment. But a great hero had his eyes upon the signs of the times, and George Culmer, of Broadstairs, seeing that the moment for action had arrived, built his celebrated gateway for the defence of the Kentish coast generally, and most especially of his native town. The good resulting from it can never be properly estimated. When Mary Queen of Scots succeeded to the Scottish throne, Broadstairs proudly held aloof from all interference, although her fortified condition certainly entitled her to a prominent position. It was not until three years later, when mortar and cannon were first made in England, that the foresight of the great George Culmer

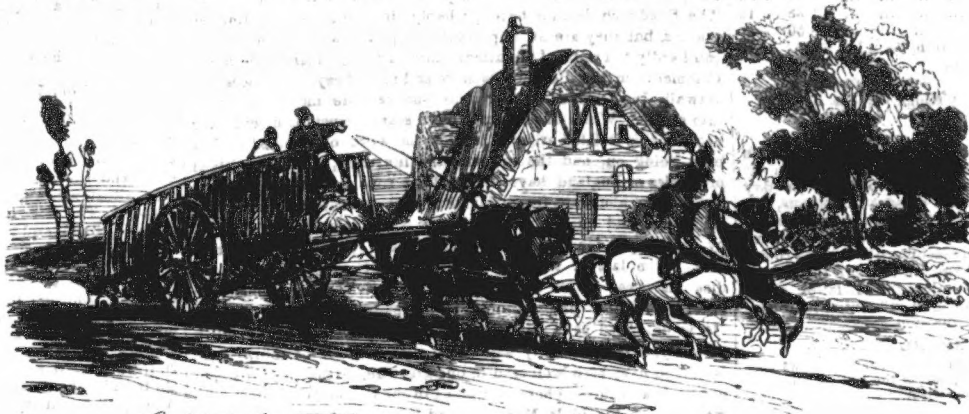


FRENCH WOMEN SORTING OYSTERS.

was fully appreciated by his fellowtownsmen. He must have smelt the coming powder, and had a crow's-eye for a gun, to see six-arms three years off, or perhaps felt them in the air like thunder. Thus did Culmer save Broadstairs by fortifying it with a gateway.

This celebrated gateway does not appear to the eye to be of much strength. In size it resembles the facade to a summer-house. It is built of shingle, with stone dressings, and is said to sweep the entrance to the town; it struck us, on the occasion of our visit, that if it could be made to water it too, it would have been far more agreeable.

The exact meaning of the word Broadstairs has been a matter of great dispute among the learned. Some have asserted that the locality was originally termed Bradistow, but how any etymologist, with "istow" written as plainly as the nose on his face, can expect you to pronounce it as "stairs" we are at a loss to comprehend. A few amongst the gentry have suggested that the place took its name from a sort of Jacob's ladder or cut in the cliff, near Chandes-place; but as the stairs of this ladder are not broad, and were built, moreover, only some fifty years since, we dismiss this suggestion with becoming ignominy.



CONVEYANCE OF OYSTERS TO MARKET.

At the end of the little pier that extends from the harbour out into the sea, a kind of rough marquee has been erected. It rather resembles those on the wharfs where the penny steamboats ply. A painted canvas awning covers a kind of square deck, around which benches are ranged. Here of a morning repair young ladies, looking beautifully cool in their fluttering light dresses. How undesirable is it to gaze on their faces as they sit biting their lips, till they are painfully crimson, over some love-scene in the last shilling novel! They sit in rows on the benches as orderly as chimney-ornaments—a long line of immense hats, then a soft cloud of flounces with little feet, scarcely large enough for tobacco-stoppers, peeping out from their worked petticoats. Some are busy arranging sea-weed in their albums, but we disapprove of this occupation, on account of the hat entirely concealing the features of the stooping damsel. Little children, too, are brought into this shady retreat by dozens, and the kissing that goes on should certainly be stopped by the rigorous intervention of the law. The view out at sea forms the subject of many a sketch. More than a thousand pencil drawings, made by the most lovely of fingers, have immortalised the scene. You can trace the white cliffs undulating like a floating ribbon as far as where the blue land juts out from Ramsgate. On the dark weed-covered rocks, where the tide has gone down,

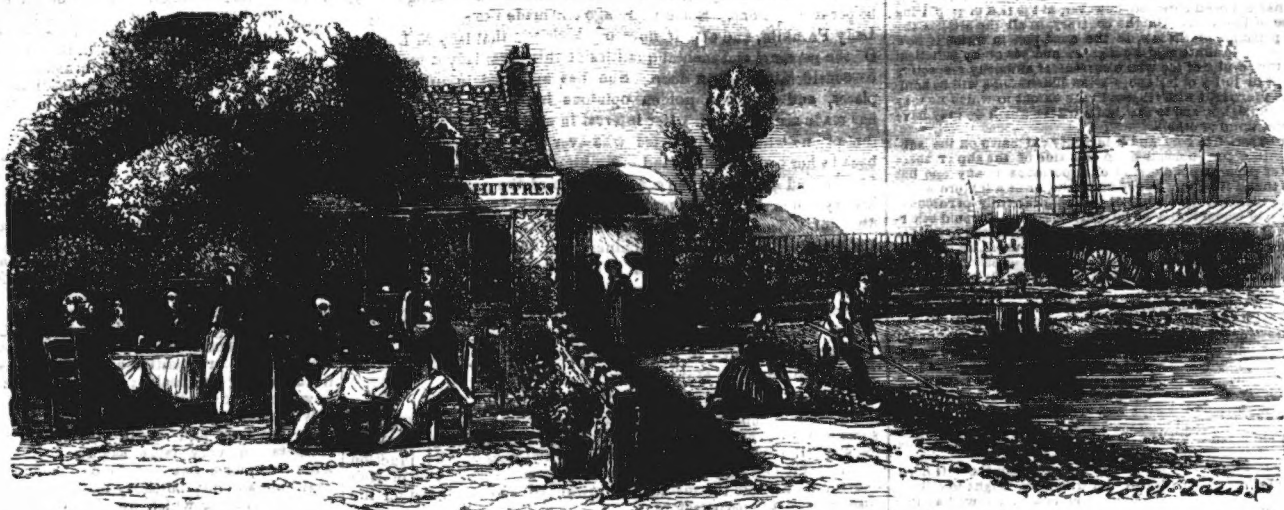
twiddle at their bonnet strings. When he is not looking they peep up into his face, but blush and turn away when their eyes meet. Yet when they return home, the signorina will say to mamma, with magnificently-assumed indifference, "Oh! we met Alphonse on the Parade. What a silly he is. I wish he wouldn't speak to us."

The fast gentlemen do not appear to care much for the society of the gentle sex. With their elbows on their knees they remain on the benches smoking rolling-pins of cigars and staring at the girls passing by. Occasionally they focus their race-glasses upon the forms sitting on the balconies, and deliver their criticisms as loudly as though they were in a theatre. These low fellows must have walked over from Ramsgate; so correct and dignified a place as Broadstairs could never shelter such impudent rascals.

It is evident that Broadstairs is a fishing town. The port itself is a mere tank of a place, which for two-thirds of the day presents a smooth surface of mud. The pier is no bigger than a railway platform, with red signal lamps at the end that a London chemist would consider too small to put over his door. Care is about on the shingle, and brown nets are spread out to dry. The boatmen of the place have run-burnt flesh, the colour of evening-party tongue. To lean against something seems to be as necessary to them as it is to umbrellas.

They wear hats that are stiff as bottle glass, and even in the height of summer carry such a weight of Jerseys and overalls that they look barrel-shaped.

The Parade at Broadstairs is a charming spot. First, because the air from the sea comes sweeping into your face, forcing you to swallow thousands of cubic feet of this marine laughing-gas. The breeze blows against the cheek, striking it as gently as a flight of butterfly, and leaving as much colour behind as if the powdered wings had stained the skin.



FRENCH OYSTER EATERS NEAR PARIS.

TWO COLOURED PORTRAITS OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES, and a View of SANDRINGHAM HALL, are now publishing with No. 310 BOW BELLS.

One Penny. All booksellers; or, remit three stamps for number and pictures to J. Dicks, 313, Strand, London.

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No. 128, Price One Halfpenny, now publishing, contains:—

THE GOLD-SEEKERS; OR, THE TONTINE.

WATER-CARRIERS AT A PUBLIC FOUNTAIN IN MADRID.

THE LIFE RAFT: A TALE OF THE SEA.

VIEW OF THE TOWN OF MONTLUÇON.

Nelson's Lady Hamilton—Waltzing—The Water-Carriers of Madrid—Gleanings and Gatherings—Clippings from "Punch" and "Fun," &c., &c.

London: J. Dicks, 313, Strand.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK. ANNIVERSARIES.

H. W. L. B.

D. M.	ANNIVERSARIES.	A. M. P. M.
12	Napoleon banished to St. Helena, 1815	5 22 5 45
13	Ninth Sun after Trinity	6 9 6 33
14	Lord Clyde died, 1865	6 59 7 25
15	Gas first used in London	7 58 8 33
16	Sun rises, 4h. 48m.; sets, 7h. 19m.	9 13 9 56
17	Duchess of Kent born, 1786	10 38 11 19
18	Divorce Court established	11 56
19	Moon's Changes.—Last quarter 13h. 5m. 42m. p.m.	

MOONING. AFTERNOON.

1 Kings 18; Acts 11. 1 Kings 19; Jas. 3.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

15th, Assumption.—This festival is held in the Latin Church, in memory of the Virgin Mary having been "assumed," or taken up into heaven, after her dissolution. In some parts of Italy the day is kept as a public holiday, and a procession parades the streets, the chief object in which is an immense car, designed to represent heaven, in which is placed the Virgin, while twelve children, representing seraphims, are made by means of machinery to revolve round the centre figure. This car is drawn in triumph through the streets, accompanied by priests, monks, and children, the latter being selected, as an honour, from some of the most influential families.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS and REYNOLDS'S MISCELLANY sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom for three penny postage stamps. Persons wishing to subscribe for a quarter, so as to receive the two newspapers through the post, may remit a subscription of 3s. 3d. to Mr. John Dicks at the Office 313 Strand.

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT.—All letters to be addressed to Mr. John Dicks 313, Strand. Persons unable to procure the PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS from newsvendors, or agents, may forward the amount for a single number, or for a term of subscription, by money order, payable to Mr. Dicks, so as to receive the journal direct from the office. A quarter's subscription is 3s. 3d. for the STAMPED EDITION. It is particularly requested that Subscribers send their address in full to prevent mis-carriage of the paper. The termination of a Subscription will be indicated by the journal being sent in a blue wrapper. Receipt stamps cannot be received in payment of a subscription to this journal.

* Correspondents finding their questions unanswered will understand that we are unable to do so, either from their peculiarity, or that our correspondents with little trouble could readily obtain the information themselves.

X. X. X.—Procure Mr. Edward Reynolds's, the barrister's, "Guide to the Law for General Use," published by Stevens, Bell-yard, Fleet-street, price 3s. 6d., post free 3s. 10d. The *Morning Advertiser* thus speaks of the work:—"Few books of a more generally useful character than this have been issued from the press for many years past. Within a marvellously small compass the author has condensed the main provisions of the law of England applicable to almost every transaction, matter, or thing incident to the relations between one individual and another. For convenience of reference its articles are disposed of under an alphabetical arrangement, and a list of their titles will at once strike the reader to the information he is in quest of. As a handy-book of the law this little work has the greatest merit of clearness. It makes no greater use of technical terms than is absolutely necessary; and its references to cases, statutes, and text-books are by no means numerous. This regard to the convenience of the majority of individuals who would have occasion to consult its pages has not been observed, however, at the risk of impairing the practical utility of the work. On the contrary, in all the articles the general policy or principle of the law, in the condition in which it now exists, is fully stated, and illustrated by a great number of hypothetical cases, expressing the results of the whole current of authority respecting them. In the great majority of instances these illustrations will be sufficient to keep the reader right with respect to the extent to which he may exercise his supposed rights, and to the limit within which he may have the power to restrict those of others."

C. A.—So far as our experience goes, and it is pretty extensive on the subject, stories are written for publication on one side of the slip or sheet only. The choice of paper is not a matter of importance to any one but the writer, except that it be any colour but white, or of a texture which renders the writing illegible, the chance of its being carefully preserved by a publisher or editor to whom it may be offered is less than it would otherwise be. A story for publication (especially by a person whose name has not become so commanding in its influence as to be a guarantee of excellence), should be written on clear white paper, with good black ink, and in a perfectly legible hand, if the author wishes to secure all the material chances of having it attentively read.

T. C.—The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester rank next to the archbishops. The term "blue stockings" derives its origin from the Society de la Coiffe (of the stockings), formed at Venice in the year 1650; the members being distinguished by the colour of their stockings, the prevailing colour of which was blue. The Society de la Coiffe lasted till the year 1690, when the popery of Italian literature took some other symbol. Two Jesuits then crossed the Alps, and landed in France, one at Lyons, the other at Marseilles. They were distinguished by the colour of their stockings, the prevailing colour of which was blue. The Society de la Coiffe lasted till the year 1690, when the popery of Italian literature took some other symbol. Two Jesuits then crossed the Alps, and landed in France, one at Lyons, the other at Marseilles. They were distinguished by the colour of their stockings, the prevailing colour of which was blue. The Society de la Coiffe lasted till the year 1690, when the popery of Italian literature took some other symbol.

ENQUIRER.—The Bible was not always divided into verses. The division of the chapters into verses is ascribed to Cardinal Langton, a bishop of Canterbury, who flourished in the reign of John.

THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1865.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

THE attempt to lay the Atlantic Telegraph Cable has again failed. The suspension of all communication with the Great Eastern since Wednesday morning week not unnaturally excited the liveliest apprehensions in respect to the fate of the second cable with which we have attempted to bridge over the Atlantic. Everything was reported to be going on well, the weather was fine, the cable was steadily, and to all appearances securely, passing over the stern of the great ship, when suddenly and without any known cause the signals transmitted to Valentia became indistinct, and then ceased altogether. But two hours previously the electricians on board the Great Eastern were enabled to report that twelve hundred miles of cable had been paid out, and ten hundred and fifty miles run, or, in other words, that about two-thirds of the distance between the Irish coast and that of Newfoundland had been safely traversed. At ten o'clock on Wednesday morning week the communication between the ship and Valentia was as absolutely perfect as if twelve hundred yards of wire instead of as many miles alone separated them, and any doubts which might have existed in respect to the operation of the ocean on the cable when lying at an immense depth were entirely dispelled. But, nevertheless, without a signal of approaching danger, without the slightest intimation from those on board the ship of any apparent peril, the needles in the room at Valentia responded hesitatingly, if we may use the expression regarding the galvanic current, and shortly afterwards refused to respond at all.

JUST at the close of the season, when the elections were beginning and London was empty, there arrived in this country a lady who possessed peculiar claims upon the attention of English families of rank, and of English royalty itself. Queen Emma of Honolulu, if one may use an American phrase, a representative woman. She represents the royalty, the education, the beauty, and the Christianity of an important missionary settlement in the South Seas. The Sandwich Islands have probably little interest for English readers, but they are an important group, and at some future day can hardly fail to be of the utmost service to our mercantile navy. Commerce in the Pacific gets more and more busy, and places like Hawaii—the Owhyee of our school-books—rise more and more into notice. While Englishmen have scarce remembered even the name of this isolated group of islands, the work of civilization has been going on, and the religion, the literature, and the political principles of England have been taking root there, springing up and bearing abundant fruit. Constitutional government has thrived, and kings and queens have reigned whose memory is revered by the people for the excellencies of their character and their rule. The last of these was not the least. Kamehameha II died last year at an early age, having lived long enough to excel all his predecessors in greatness and goodness. He is described as a handsome, kindly fellow, speaking English perfectly, and thoroughly acquainted with English literature. He is said to have been well read in our great historians and jurists, in our poets and philosophers, as well as in our theologians. Shakespeare was one of his idols, Macaulay and Kingsley were amongst his favourites in general literature, and Butler's "Analogy" was his delight. Within his dominions Christianity was represented by Wesleyan, Independent, and Roman Catholic missionaries. The King, however, was well acquainted with church history and Church of England theology, and, having read of the benefit which England derives from her Established Church, he desired to have that church established in his own kingdom also. Four years ago, therefore, he memorialized our Queen, begging her to send out a bishop and staff of clergy who should plant the church in all its completeness and integrity amongst his people, and promising them an adequate maintenance. The petition was referred to the Archbishop of Canterbury for advice, and ultimately a bishop was sent out, who, together with his clergy, met with a welcome and a home such as only an advanced state of civilization could afford. The bishop's published letters speak in the highest praise of the institutions of Honolulu, and especially of its King, whose mind, person, and acts were described as being every way royal. Last year this promising young man died, and it is his widow who has come to England. It had been a long-cherished plan of this royal pair to visit Europe, and see with their own eyes the countries of which they had read and heard so much. Queen Emma is carrying out so much of this favourite design as can be performed alone. Some years ago she made the acquaintance of Lady Franklin, and she is now on a visit to that lady in London. Of the personal and mental qualities of this royal lady it would not be considerate to speak here. She has appeared in many public places, and has won golden opinions from all with whom she has made acquaintance. Her interest in everything worth seeing is that of one who eagerly notes whatever can profitably be carried back to her own far-off island. Nothing is without its attractions for her, and she enjoys the contemplation of the great relics of our history, such as the Tower and the Abbey afford, with a zest, different, indeed, but not inferior, to that with which she examines the most intricate pieces of machinery and the latest specimens of the fine arts. In one sense it is to be regretted that one having so many claims on the hospitality of rank and royalty should have arrived at the least favourable time of year for seeing London society and being received at our Court. It is, however, understood that after the return of our Queen from Germany the Queen of Hawaii will visit her Majesty.

ON Monday morning information was received by the police that some miscreant had made an attempt to upset the trains on the Great Western Railway by breaking one of the switches on the junction line crossing Old Oak-common, near Shepherd's-bush, and placing obstructions across the metals. A reward of £50 is offered for the discovery of the perpetrators.

In consequence of the Reduction in Duty, Horniman's Tins are now supplied by the Agents Eightpence per lb. Ouseper. Every Genuine Packet is signed "Horniman and Co."—(Advertisement.)

ADVANCE OF THE CHOLERA.

THE cholera has got as far as Ancona on its north-western route, and the deaths it occasions in that city exceed twenty a day. Doubtless every precaution will be taken by the Italian Government—and successfully, it is to be hoped—to check the spread of the terrible malady; but still the proximity is too great to be pleasant, especially in days when fifty hours take the traveller from Ancona to Paris. It may be urged that the cholera does not travel by rail, but who can tell what measure of progression, even still more rapid, it may have at its command? That is a question for the doctors to decide. What we know is, that on former occasions, appearing at first in some remote nook or outskirt of Europe, it has spread over nearly the whole of our division of the globe, and that often precautions were tardily taken which might beforehand have been efficaciously adopted. At the same time that this modern plague commences its ravages in an important Italian city, we are suffering from pestilence among the cattle. In a letter from Alexandria, in Egypt, which has just been published in Paris, we read that in that country the two scourges were nearly simultaneous, and that one—the cholera—was believed to be due, at least in part, to the other. It is said to have been brought from Asia by the pilgrims to Mecca and Medina, who are generally forbidden to embark at Djeddah, and especially to disembark at Suez and pass through Cairo and Alexandria. This year the prohibition was relaxed, and thus, it is alleged, was the malady first imported into Egypt. How it was fostered and increased may be read in the following extract from the letter in question:—

"Another powerful cause of mortality is to be found in the cattle-distemper that raged in the country last year. In the course of a few months there died in Egypt 800,000 oxen and as many sheep, goats, camels, &c. Three-fourths of these animals were thrown into the Nile, whose water is here the only drink; for, with the exception of the Fountain of Moses, there is not a single spring in Egypt. In the month of October last the dogs of Damietta could cross the Nile without wetting their paws over a bridge formed by the corpses of cattle. Agents of the Isthmus of Suez Company have assured me that they found it impossible to prevent the fellehs from checking their fresh water canal with dead animals. The Egyptian Government not having itself taken measures in this respect, their authority was paralyzed, and the fellehs preferred occasionally receiving a few blows to digging a hole for the burial of animals dead of disease."

The same writer adds that, owing to the want of organization and proper official returns, it is impossible to ascertain the number of deaths from the cholera, but he affirms that on the 26th of June, when the heat was so terrific that the fowls perished from suffocation in the poultry yards, 800 to 900 persons died in Alexandria alone. It is not clear how this was ascertained, since he denies the existence of the official supervision necessary to form such estimates; but it is evident that the mortality was frightful. "Eight days ago," he adds (the letter is dated July 15).—"An Austrian ship left for Syria with 500 Greek and Maltese passengers on board. Before arriving 150 of these poor wretches had found burial in the sea, and the others were refused permission to land at any port."

A letter from Valetta (Malta) says:—"While accounts received from Alexandria indicate a constant decrease of cholera in that city and throughout Egypt, the disease has somewhat increased in Malta during the past week. This has induced the Lieutenant-general commanding to remove some of the regiments from their close and ill-ventilated barracks, and place them under canvas in airy situations, and they have already much benefited by the change. The 4th Regiment is now encamped on the Floriana parade-ground, and the 100th on Fort Manoel Island. The following is a summarized statement of the course of the malady within the last eight or nine days:—On the 22nd inst., after an oppressively hot day and night, 17 attacks were reported throughout the island, in addition to the military, of whom seven are said to have been interred on the 23rd. On that and on the following day there were 14 new cases among the civil population, and seven deaths, and nearly as many among the troops. On the 25th and 26th some 26 fresh cases were reported, of which about half terminated fatally. On the 27th there were 22 attacks, seven of which occurred in Valetta. Among the military there was only one case. On the 28th the number of attacks reported was 28, and the deaths 12; on the 29th, 31 attacks and 18 deaths; and on the 30th 23 attacks and 12 deaths. Several of the distant villages have returned a few cases each; and two cases are reported to have occurred in the neighbouring island of Gozo. In order not to add to the prevailing alarm, the Lieutenant-general has dispensed with the band at military funerals; and a somewhat corresponding order has been given by the Roman Catholic bishop, directing that no bell shall accompany any *viaticum* issuing after the second Ave Maria, while during the daytime the large and noisy bell shall be superseded by a small one. A very important sanitary step has also been taken by the ecclesiastical authorities—namely, prohibiting interments within the churches of Valetta and the Three Cities of any cholera subject."

A NEWGATE MARKET CELLAR

NOW that so much attention is being paid to the fearful epidemic among cattle brought to the London markets, a searching examination should also be made of our slaughtering system.

London is an enormous glutton. Its maw seems never satisfied. It is a great centre to which an immense amount of food is perpetually attracted, and which is as constantly consumed. Flocks and herds by tens of thousands find a grave in the metropolitan stomach. Could we, Asmodeus-like, rise high up in air and look down upon the modern Babylon, we should discover, as it were, an unending line of march of an army of oxen, sheep, pigs, calves, and poultry, with innumerable stores of all kinds, moving to one point, there to disappear. But we do not merely eat up the flocks and herds, but we use them most cruelly before we slay them. The great Giver of all Good has ordained throughout nature that one class of living things shall be consumed to support life in another; but it is no part of the plan that needless cruelty should be indulged. It is not needful that an ox should be driven to madness before the poll-axe of the slaughterman terminates his sufferings; nor is it requisite that the meek and patient sheep should be tortured by thirst and worried by dogs, or probed by the sharp goads of a brutal drover into a city cellar, there to stay in darkness, hunger, and blood, until the demand of the butcher's trade requires the display of mutton in the shop above. It would be too disgusting a detail, or we might describe one of these city dens of cruelty and filthy slaughter—might show how the creatures sent by a beneficent Providence for our use are kept in an atmosphere of the very worst kind, without food or water, often for many days before they are killed. But the places are too gross for exact display, and we must be content to remind all admirers of wholesome food that the meat must be greatly deteriorated by such treatment. The flesh of an animal killed when in a state of fever and suffering cannot be so well adapted for digestion and nutrition as one taken for food when in full vigour and health; whilst the grazer will at once remember how much the condition and value of live stock is reduced by long driving and suffering. One of the great advantages of railways has been the ease and speed with which they take cattle to great markets. A very large saving of food has thus been effected. Another reform has yet to be made. The cruelty and the unhealthiness of city butchery must be abolished.

The engraving which we give on page 136 is, we regret to say, but an every-day scene in Newgate and other London meat markets. Animals subjected to this treatment frequently get their legs broken, or receive other serious injuries.

The *Phare de la Loire* has the following:—"One of the seven Swiss escaped from the wreck of the *William Nelson*, miraculously saved by the captain of the *Mercury*, has just been claimed by the Swiss authorities, as lying under prosecution for forgery and fraudulent bankruptcy. An enquiry might be made, to escape fire and water only to fall into the hands of justice!"

The Recordership of York has become vacant by the death of Mr. O. H. Eshy. The Recordership of Richmond and the Judgeship of the Court of Record at York also become vacant by his death. These several appointments are in the gift of the Crown.

THERE is a chicken in Dartford, Wisconsin, with three pairs of wings. One pair is placed where they belong; the second pair is attached to the legs at the joints, and are as large as the first; the third are attached to the feet. The chicken is about two months old, and as large as others of the same breed.—*New York Tribune*.

An ingenious plan has been adopted by the Boston negroes:—"raising the wind." Last winter the legislature of Massachusetts passed a law, fining every landlord the sum of fifty dollars who refused to allow his negro boarders to sit at the same table with the white ones. A good deal of money has been extorted in Boston taking advantage of this law. The negroes stop at the hotels, and make places at the public tables, and when they are refused remain the landlords of the penalty, offering to commute it for five or ten dollars.

THE People's Line will place upon their route between Albany and New York, on the 20th, the new and splendid steamboat *Dea Richmond*. This floating palace has cost some little over 700,000 dol. In point of workmanship and finish she outstrips all of the Hudson River steamers. The *Dea Richmond* has superior accommodation for 900 first-class and 600 second-class passengers.—*New York Paper*.

THE population of the United Kingdom is estimated at 29,772,294 in the middle of the year 1865. It has been decided that the fight for the belt and the championship of the prize ring, with £200 a side, shall come off on Wednesday, the 1st of November; and it is said that a spot has been determined upon which will render future interference with the sports of the day almost an impossibility. The deposits are to be made at a well-known sporting house near Leicester-square, where it is expected that all necessary preliminaries will be settled. The combatants will be Tom Mace and Joe Wormald. Both men are active training, and the betting is at present pretty nearly even.

SINCE the disastrous fire which took place at Aldershot three weeks ago, and which destroyed property valued at £16,000 there have been fires almost nightly. Hacks and outbuildings the estate of Captain Newcome, a county magistrate, have been burnt, the farmers have been similarly visited, a workshop in a town has been destroyed, and a public-house at Tongham burnt almost to the ground.

At a meeting held at the rooms of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce a committee was appointed to receive subscriptions to memorial of the late Admiral Fitzroy.

THE Duchess of Roxburgh arrived at Floors Castle a few days since to inspect the preparations making for the expected visit of Prince and Princess of Wales in October.

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Mr. Hobson was for the prosecution; Mr. Carlos Cooper defended the prisoner.

After proof of the sentence passed on the prisoner 1847, his statement when before the magistrate was put which was as follows:—"I was transported from here and sent from here to Millbank, and from Millbank to Portsmouth Dockyard; from Portsmouth to Gibraltar in the *Apolline* ship. After I had been about four years in Gibraltar I worked in the Windmill Sail New Works. I heard four prisoners agree to take the lives of two officers. Of the names of the prisoners I know three, Thomas Connolly, James Smith, and Clarke, the other I have forgotten. I told the gangman of it. He took me to Strugnell, the quartermaster, and I told him their intentions, and had a file of soldiers to take them down to the governor. When I went in the evening the governor called me before him. I gave him the information; and when they were tried, which was on the rock, I went and gave evidence against them. I believe were sent back, and two were flogged. About two months after that the governor called me on deck. I was on board a hulk on the *Euryalus*. Governor Armstrong told me that in consequence of my good conduct towards the two officers my sentence was mitigated to fifteen years. About one or two years after that I was sent into the *Hamilies* ship to Western Australia, Swan River. When I landed there I went to the governor's office, Governor Kennedy gave me my ticket of leave when I arrived there. I served ticket of leave several years, when I was called into Bunbury in the *House*. I was ordered by George Elliott, Esq., to deliver up ticket of leave to him, and I received from him my free pass, which was sent up from Fremantle. I left the colony, and came to Callao, in Peru. I got some work there on shore. One evening, when standing on the mole, I was taken by some fellows and put on board an American ship, the *Swallow*. I told the captain when I was on board that I was no sailor, and that my clothes and everything were on shore. He said that I must obey his orders; he had forty-five dollars for my head. I was brutally used and carried on my passage. We put in at Hamburg. I was carried out of the vessel and put in the hospital; and when I got in bed I wrote a letter to the British consul. I stated to him how I was put on board that ship, and brutally used on the passage. I told him my bed and my chest of clothes were at Callao, at my master Mr. O'Connor's. I think I told him and stated in the letter that I was thrown into the hold of the ship and broke my leg, and as him to obtain justice against the captain and mate of the ship. The English consul told me he could not do that, unless he put nation to great expense. On the voyage there was a man murdered on board that ship, and the mate was sent to New York, and he for it. The English consul told me it was better for me to let the matter to him, and after I could be removed from the hospital he sent me home and paid my fare by a steamer. I came to Ebury. My pardon was in my chest, and was left with my ticket at Callao."

The prosecution admitted the truth of the statement with the exception of the mitigation to fifteen years and the free pardon.

The Lord Chief Baron: The statement being read in evidence must be taken to be true, unless contradicted. There is no statement in the law, that I know of, as putting in a man's statement and saying part is true and part not, without proving it to be so.

The prosecution being unable to do this, his lordship directed acquittal.

It may be stated that, although they were not in evidence, court was in possession of letters from the authorities at Giora and Hamburg, which showed that the prisoner's statements as to his having given evidence which led to the conviction of the other at Gibraltar, and as to the state in which he arrived at Hamburg and his having been placed in hospital there, were true. It was stated that he had written to West Australia, but there had been time to receive an answer.

General Notes.

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The Lord Chief Baron: This statement being read in evidence must be taken to be true, unless contradicted. There is no such thing in the law, that I know of, as putting in a man's statement and saying part is true and part not, without proving it to be so.

The prosecution being unable to do this, his lordship directed an acquittal.

It may be stated that, although they were not in evidence, the court was in possession of letters from the authorities at Gibraltar and Hamburg, which showed that the prisoner's statements as to his having given evidence which led to the conviction of the men at Gibraltar, and as to the state in which he arrived at Hamburg, and his having been placed in hospital there, were true. It was also stated that he had written to West Australia, but there had not been time to receive an answer.

ANGLO-FRENCH WORKING MEN'S EXHIBITION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE

In the north-west gallery, to the left of the Handel Orchestra, and over the Roman Court, the visitors will find the exhibition, in the examination of which an hour may be spent as pleasantly as in any other part of the house of glass at Sydenham. Working men have brought the exhibition to its present condition; they have hitherto asked no assistance; out of their own pockets the expenses have come; and the only help they have up to this time accepted has been in the shape of promised contributions to a guarantee fund in case of any ultimate deficit.

At three o'clock on Monday afternoon—three o'clock is a favourite hour at the Crystal Palace—a number of gentlemen, with the members of the committee, took their places on the Handel Orchestra, where the chair was taken by Mr. Herbert Maudslay, of the well-known engineering firm, Maudslay and Field. Mr. Mann's band performed one or two pieces of music, and then the Rev. J. A. Emerson, D.D., of Haverhill, who wore his surplice, stole, and hood, offered up a long and well-composed prayer for the success of the exhibition, and for blessings upon the Sovereigns of France and England, and on those engaged in the work in hand. The Hallelujah Chorus was then played by Mr. Coward on the great organ, and the Chairman, having made a short but interesting speech, declared the exhibition to be open. Mr. Coningsby, the secretary, then read a letter from Mrs. Cobden, expressing her fullest sympathy with the object and exertions of the committee, and assuring them that their purpose would have had the earnest support of her lamented husband. Mr. Coningsby next addressed those assembled—and there were over a thousand people who listened to his brief and telling speech. He told them how the committee had laboured hitherto, and how they had relied upon themselves. He asked the public now for support, and announced the intention of the committee to give a dinner to the representatives of France, who sat on the left of the chairman. It was the object of the committee, he added, to cultivate a good feeling between the operatives of France and England, and he believed while we had a great deal to learn from the French in the way of friendly intercourse between classes of society the French had also something to learn from us. He concluded by saying that if the present exhibition proved a success it was the purpose of the committee to institute next year an exhibition of the products of working men in England, France, and America. We call the French cousins, but the Americans brethren, and he trusted that between the three nations there would long remain perfect peace and unity. Mr. Edmond Potonie, one of the editors of *L'Association*, and one of the secretaries of the French committee, addressed the assembly in French, expressing the pleasure which the Paris committee had felt in working with their English friends, and hoping that the ties between the two countries might every year become more and more strengthened. The ceremony then came to a close.

All the working men's exhibitions which have taken place have been remarkable rather for specimens of imitation than for examples of invention; nor is the Anglo-French Working Men's Exhibition an exception to the rule. There are, of course, a few articles exhibited which are the fruit of much ingenuity directed to new objects; and some of these even promise to be important. Such is a "new discovery"—we quote from the excellent but still necessarily imperfect twopenny catalogue—"for the manufacture of paper fibre, prepared from horseradish leaf, grown on the estate of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., Clapham." Here we have specimens of the naked leaf, of the leaf with fibre detached, of the fibre when dressed, and of its use in the manufacture of brushes. But there is nothing to show its adaptability to the purpose of paper-making, and this must be taken for granted, though if it is really fit for the raw material of paper it will be a discovery of no mean value. There is also an invention, which, if as effective as is represented, will be a not inconsiderable improvement. It is described as an "invention to secure the safety of the driver or persons in a cart or carriage." The position of the body of the vehicle remains perfectly straight, whether the horse is standing or has fallen down; he falls without any weight on his back, and there is no risk of the shafts breaking or the horse receiving any injury, while the riding is much easier than in the ordinary carts." The inventor states that the plan can be applied at very little expense to any two-wheeled vehicle. But with such exceptions the exhibition is one of skilled work in old manufactures, and some of these are well worthy of examination by those who visit the gallery. Mr. H. Welch, of East Greenwich, shows a model of armour-plating as used for ships of war, in which he illustrates the plan of fastening the plates and the effect of the shot as proved at Shoeburyness. There is also an ingenious machine for pegging boots. By its aid, a boy, it is said, can drive sixty pegs a minute, while by steam even a greater number can be driven. There is among many sewing machines one cheap specimen which, at something less than half the price of the ordinary machines, appears to work very speedily and neatly. A sash-fastener, which the maker, Mr. Henry Griffiths, believes will effectually frustrate the efforts of burglars, is deserving of notice, for the reason that it is self-locking. Number 248 is styled "a matchless wonder," and it is assuredly a very remarkable, probably unique, specimen of skilled and painstaking labour. It is "a throne chair and stool," made from "gnarly pieces of pollard oak, and comprising upwards of 20,000 pieces." The maker, Woolcot, of Derby, spent several years in collecting the bits, and two or three more in putting them together. The result is very curious, and exceedingly effective. The seat and a space on the back of the chair are smooth and highly polished, showing the beautiful grain of the wood. The rest of the chair is "lumpy," and in the projections of the wood are some remarkable likenesses to animals. A pig's head, a cow's head, a snake's head, and the heads of several other of the lower animals, as well as the face of an old man, will readily be made out by those who will devote a minute to the examination of this strange piece of furniture. The stool is equally curious, and equally creditable to the maker. There is a model of a basket-seller of Paris, not only the figure, which is coloured, but the pile of baskets, being carved out of the white pith of the alder tree. Two specimens of marvellous industry, devoted to a perfectly useless object, figure under No. 870—"Nine ivory balls, one within the other, with a cube in the centre, all turned out of one solid piece. Six days' time and labour are really too valuable in England to justify their devotion to a work like this. We ought to leave such fiddling to the Chinese. Some miniature pottery shown by Mr. William Parsons is very neatly finished, and very accurate in form; but unless it has been produced as a relaxation from larger work, as is very likely the case, it comes within the same objection as the last-named articles. There are some excellent specimens of stuffing. Mr. W. Daves shows a fox and a trap baited with a rabbit, modelled after Sir E. Landseer's well-known picture, "Not caught yet." Even better is a copy of Mr. George Armfield's "How to live in the country"—a fox, asleep beside the neck, legs, and feathers of a pheasant with which roynard has made free from some neighbouring preserve. Than these nothing of the kind could be better; but they are quite equalled by a case of sand-marina, with a piece of the bank containing their holes. The natural way in which a parent bird carries a blue-bottle fly to a young bird which waits in the hole open-mouthed is unexceptionable.

The pictures in oil and water colours exhibited show a marked advance both in drawing and in colour upon those which have been hung in previous exhibitions of the kind. There is no great work, indeed; but this could hardly be expected when the pictures are chiefly the product of leisure hours devoted to the cultivation of art. It is gratifying, however, to see that former exhibitions have wrought some good, by showing the amateur artists what to avoid

as well as what to aim at. There is here less mannerism, less effort at the unnatural, less obvious determination to paint a picture before learning to draw. Some of the artists we have met before; and it is pleasant to be able to congratulate them upon a decided improvement in their works.

But this is an Anglo-French exhibition, and we have, as yet, said nothing about the articles exhibited by French workmen. Unhappily, we are in the position of Canning's used-up knife-grinder; we have no story to tell, or, at least, a very little one. Nearly sixty of our neighbours have sent over specimens of their skill, and though some of these are pretty, some of them even more, there is nothing in the whole of them that is worthy of distinctive mention, except an "improved method of winding silk from cocoons," shown by the Countess de Cornellian, who is surely not a "working man." The enterprise of the French exhibitors is worthy of all praise; but it must be said, however disagreeable it may seem to say it, that they are left hopelessly in the rear by their English comrades. It is to be hoped that on the next occasion the working men of France will send us better illustrations of the ingenuity and neatness which are the characteristics of French workmanship.

DEATH OF GENERAL WOLFE.

THE approaching anniversary of the death of the celebrated General Wolfe affords us an opportunity of introducing on page 136 an engraving of the most momentous page of his history. It cannot be better introduced than by a short biography and a sketch of the glorious campaign in which he commanded, and which terminated his career. Wolfe was born on the 15th of January, 1726, and at a very early age he obtained a commission in the English army. In 1747, he was present at the battle of Lafeldt, and had the good fortune to distinguish himself by his presence of mind at a critical juncture. During the seven years which succeeded 1748 he gradually rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

In 1759 an expedition was fitted out against Quebec by Pitt, who had resolved to deprive the French crown of its most important settlements in America. The command of the sea forces was entrusted to Saunders; the command of the land forces (7,000 men, including provincials) to Wolfe. The embarkation arrived at the Isle of Orleans on the 26th of June: the fort of Niagara had been surrendered to the English under Amherst the day before. In August Wolfe issued a proclamation to the Canadian peasants, informing them that his forces were masters of the river, while a powerful army, under General Amherst, threatened their country from the interior, calling upon them to observe a strict neutrality during the struggle between the French and English crowns, and promising to protect them in their possessions and the exercise of their religion. Montcalm had concentrated all the forces he could raise in the province in Quebec, which he had fortified in a masterly manner. The months of July and August were spent in repeated unsuccessful attempts to drive the French from the advantageous post at the mouth of the Montmorenci. On the night between the 12th and 13th of September Wolfe landed his troops immediately above Quebec, and, favoured by the night, ascended the hills which command that city from the west. Montcalm, when he learned that the English were in possession of these heights, saw at once that nothing but a battle could save the town, and took his measures accordingly. The battle was strenuously contested, but the French at length gave way. Montcalm and Wolfe fell in the action, and their seconds in command were both dangerously wounded, and obliged to leave the field before the close of the day was decided. Five days after the action Quebec surrendered, and Canada was lost to France.

The lecture of Wolfe's character most dwelt upon by his contemporaries was his ardent and fearless spirit of enterprise. His skill as a disciplinarian, however, the pains he took to ascertain the real state of affairs at Rochfort, and the arguments by which he supported the proposal of a descent, and, above all, his letter addressed to the prime minister from his headquarters at Montmorenci, show that this quality was combined with an observant and deliberate mind. Enterprise was with Wolfe the result of perfect and laboriously-attained knowledge of his position.

Sorting.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

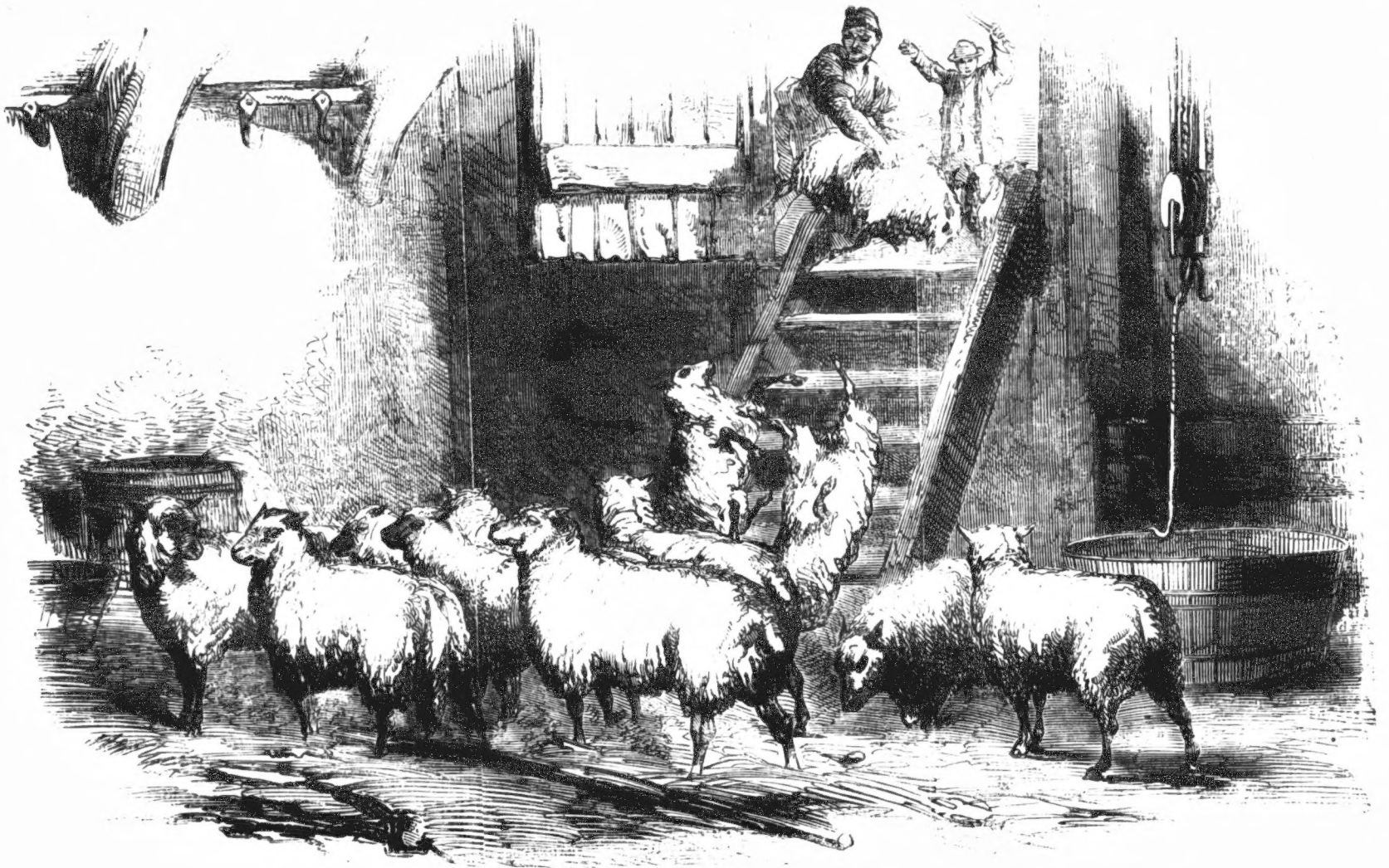
Even those who were most inclined to speculate on future events experienced considerable difficulty. What with the general cry that betting, except at the post, is "a farce and a snare," and the stereotyped quotations only intended to trap the unwary, backers of horses are beginning to have their eyes opened at last. The speculative principle seems, for the present, to lie dormant, and judging from the existing tone of things, it will be a long time before matters assume a legitimate and healthy tone. The "good week" at Goodwood was followed by a very dubious time of it—for backers—at Brighton and Lewes, and the consequence was that the prospects of a good settling on the dual gathering were marred by the reverses of the succeeding week. Monday was almost entirely devoted to the adjustment of accounts—in many instances a bootless enterprise—and the only transactions in the betting way which came under our observations were the following:—

DEBBY.—1,000 to 40 agst Mr. B. Sutton's Lord Lyons (1); 1,000 to 30 agst Mr. Merry's Beelzebub (1); 1,000 to 25 agst Mr. Merry's The Prime (1); 1,000 to 25 agst Mr. Naylor's Mowbray of the Glen (1); 10,000 to 200 agst Mr. Wat's Strathcroun (1).

AQUA VIOS.

SCULLERS' RACE FOR £200.—One of the greatest, if not the greatest week upon the Thames, or any other river, was commenced on Monday, when the river merits of the North and South were brought into antagonism.—Teasdale Wilson, of the North Shore, Newcastle, and Frank Kilby, of the Old Barge House, Lambeth, having engaged to row for £100 a-side from the Aqueduct at Putney, to the Ship at Mortlake. Kilby, though now only twenty-three years of age, has been long known to fame, and has distinguished himself by his plucky and spirited style of rowing, victory having decided for him much oftener than against him. His last big match was against David Coombes, son of the late ex-champion, for £100 a-side, late last year, when Kilby, who was ill, was defeated. He trained for his present match at Wilton, the White Hart, Barnes, and rowed in a new boat built by Jewitt, of Dunston, being taken up by his brother John. Wilson, who is six years his opponent's senior, has been engaged in a variety of matches, his greatest forte being the heavy keel used on northern rivers, where his great strength and staying powers have mostly told. He has also figured in lighter craft, defeating J. Matfin, Mat. Taylor, Patterson, Dick Olaspey, and other celebrities on the Tyne. Through Corney-reach the water was very rough, and Wilson so much abroad in it that Kilby, although easing more than once, led by six or seven lengths at Barnes; and Wilson fouling a barge off Mortlake Brewery, Kilby paddled in an easy winner by six lengths. Time, twenty-six minutes.

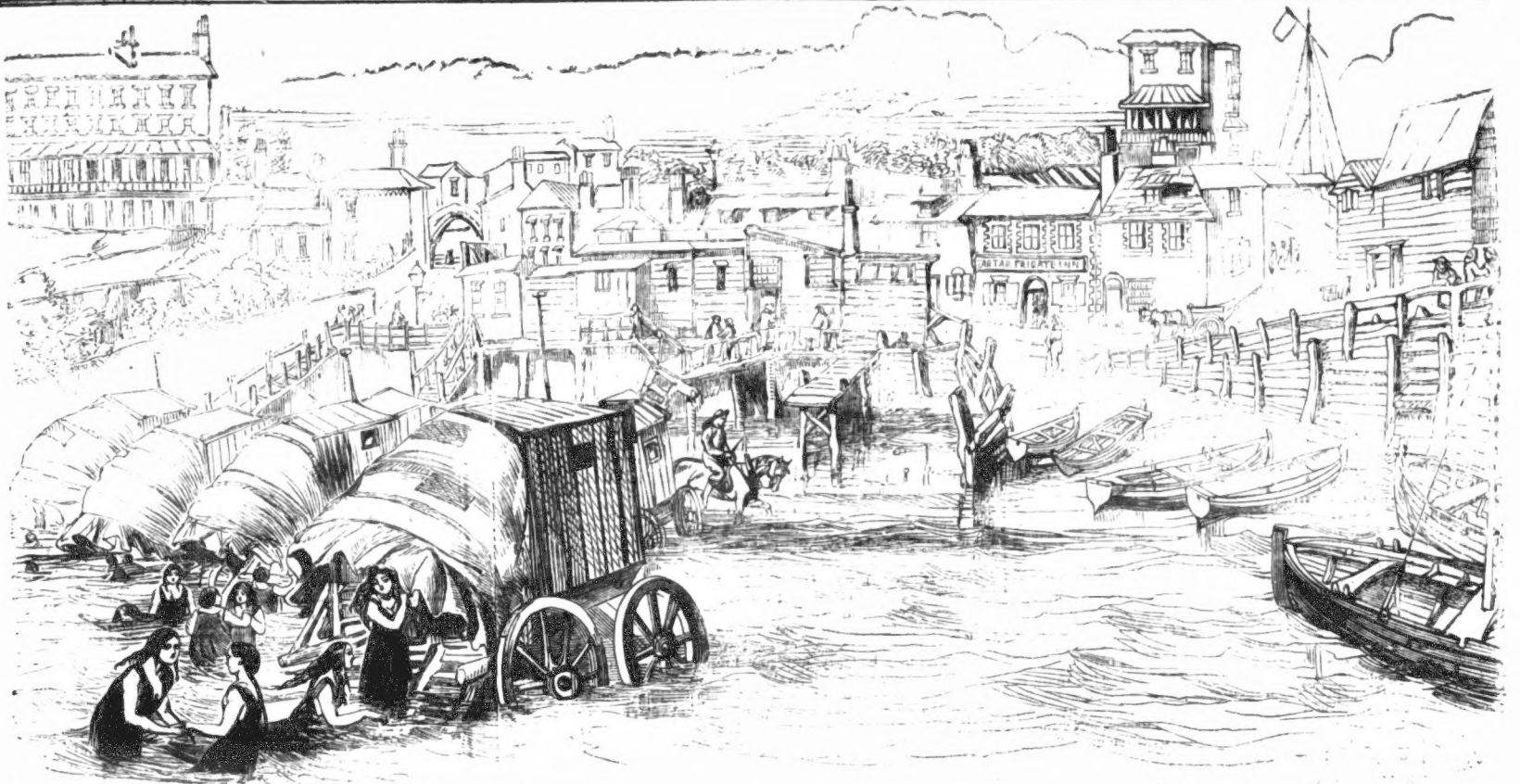
IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's teething, which has been in use in America over thirty years, and very highly recommended by medical men, is now sold in this country, with full directions on each bottle. It is pleasant to take and safe in all cases; it soothes the child, and gives it rest; softens the gums, will allay all pain, relieve wind in the stomach, and regulate the bowels, and is an excellent remedy for dysentery or diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. The fac simile of "Curtis and Perkins, New York and London," is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all chemists at 1s. 1d. per bottle. London depot, 205, High Holborn.—[Advertisement.]



THE CATTLE DISEASE IN LONDON.—A SLAUGHTER CELLAR IN NEWGATE MARKET. (See page 134.)



ANNIVERSARY OF THE ANNEXATION OF CANADA.—DEATH OF GENERAL WOLFE. (See page 135.)



SEA-SIDE EXCURSIONS.—BATHING AT BROADSTAIRS.



THE DONKEY-CHAISE.—"THOROUGH-BREDS."



JUST THE TRIO "WE READ ABOUT."



DOING THE PACE—"STOP HIM! OH! O-O-O-H!"



BROADSTAIRS JETTY.—DOING THE "EXQUISITE." (See page 133)

SINGULAR CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—Charles Henry Gilling, of 37, Queen Elizabeth-street, Hornsey-road, was charged with Charles Smithers alias Ruben, a returned convict, while sitting before a court in a burglary, early on the morning of the 12th of July, at the Central Criminal Court. The evidence against the man in that stuporific atmosphere as to lead him to believe they had committed some robbery. An altercation with a constable he once ventured to apprehend them; and after a desperate fight Smithers was captured, but the other man got away. On the following Tuesday evening Sergeant Best visited different beer-shops, and saw the Cambridge Man in Hail Shoreditch; and at the latter saw the prisoner Gilling— a man of remarkable appearance, having a profusion of sandy-coloured hair and whiskers and a high forehead, and whom he took late custody as being the man he supposed was Smithers. Police-constable Brown, 198 K, also spoke to his identity, having perceived the man who escaped; but in view of the man's face, and also said that he lost sight of him altogether at a place known as "The Drive." The prisoner, however, satisfied the magistrates that, instead of being a thief, he was a respectable member of society, and furnished his worship with references as to his position, which left no doubt that the police had apprehended the wrong man, and his worship accordingly discharged him.

DEPARTURE OF ABD-EL-KADER FOR PARIS.

On Sunday morning, the Arab Emir Abd-el-Kader and his suite—in all some twenty persons—left the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn-street, and drove in four carriages to the Charing-cross station of the South-Eastern Railway. The chieftain and his followers, who wore their peculiar national costume (as shown in the engraving before us), were received by Mr. Cockburn, the station superintendent, and Mr. Richardson, the chief inspector, and were escorted to several first and second-class carriages of the 8.5 a.m. tidal train for Folkestone Harbour, where they arrived about 10.15. The Emir left the port in the Boulogne boat, the cabins of which had been engaged, about 10.30, and on reaching Boulogne took his departure for Paris at 4.55 p.m., the French capital being made at 6.30 p.m.

THE FORT OF ABD-EL-KADER.

On the shores of the blue Mediterranean, and on the African coast, stands the fort of Abd-el-Kader, a stronghold erected by the French on a mass of rock at the foot of the hill of Eridje, to serve as one of the defences of the adjoining town of Bugia. This town is romantically perched upon some rocky declivities at the foot of Mount Gouraya, and close to the sea shore. Notwithstanding the adjacent firs and the large extent of ground it covers, Bugia is in reality a mere mass of huts, and quite unworthy the name of a town; its streets are, in point of fact, nothing but rough footpaths running without order between rows of irregularly built houses. The Gouraya mountain, which is spread out like a curtain behind the town, rises some 2,200 feet above the level of the sea. The marabout of Sidi-Boagri, on the summit of Gouraya, was wont to be considered by the Arab population as efficacious a place of pilgrimage as Mecca itself; but when it was taken by the French in 1833, after a hard fight, a fort was constructed on its site to command the mountain, and its sacred character was at an end.

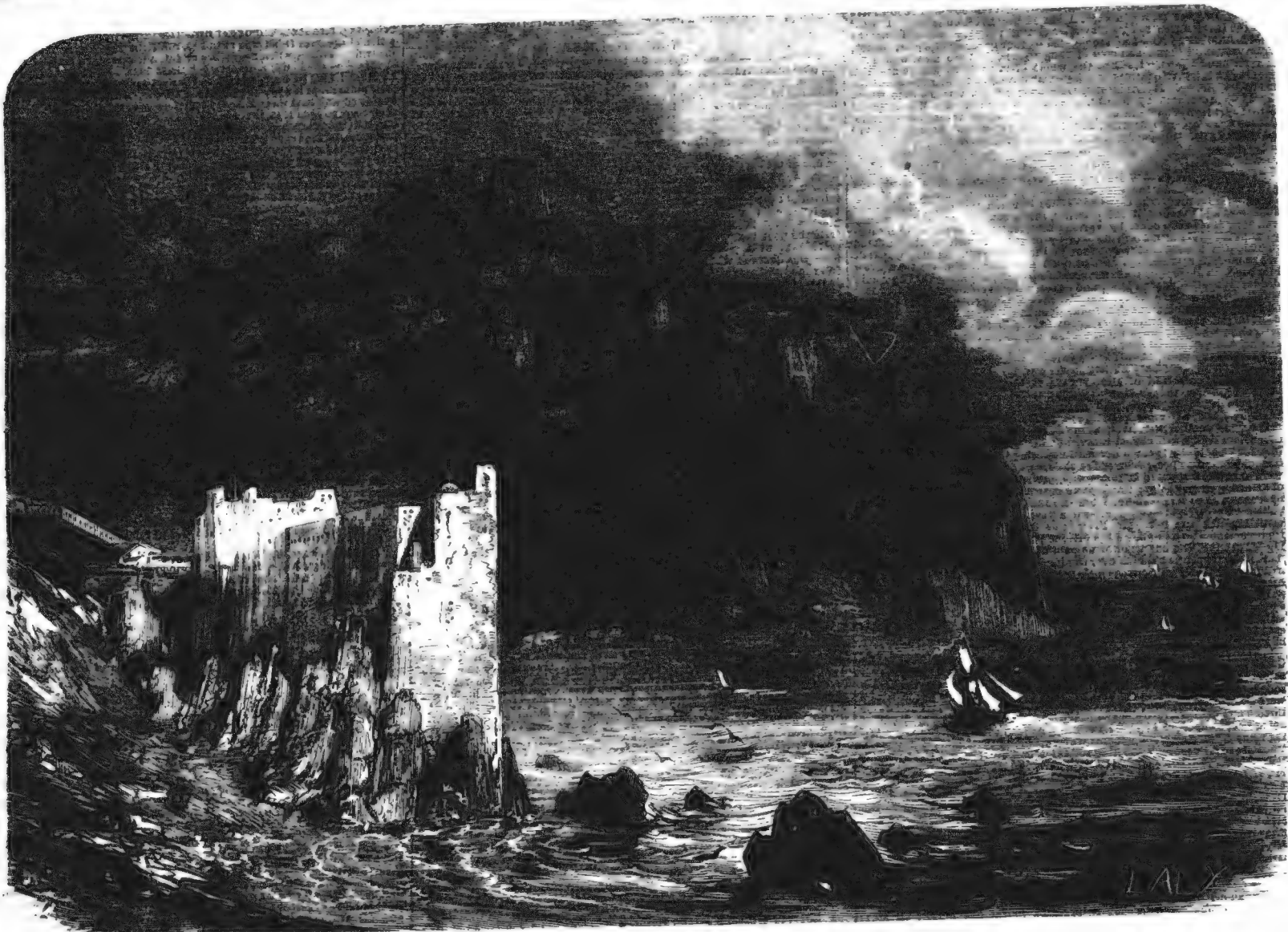


ABD-EL-KADER AND SUITE.

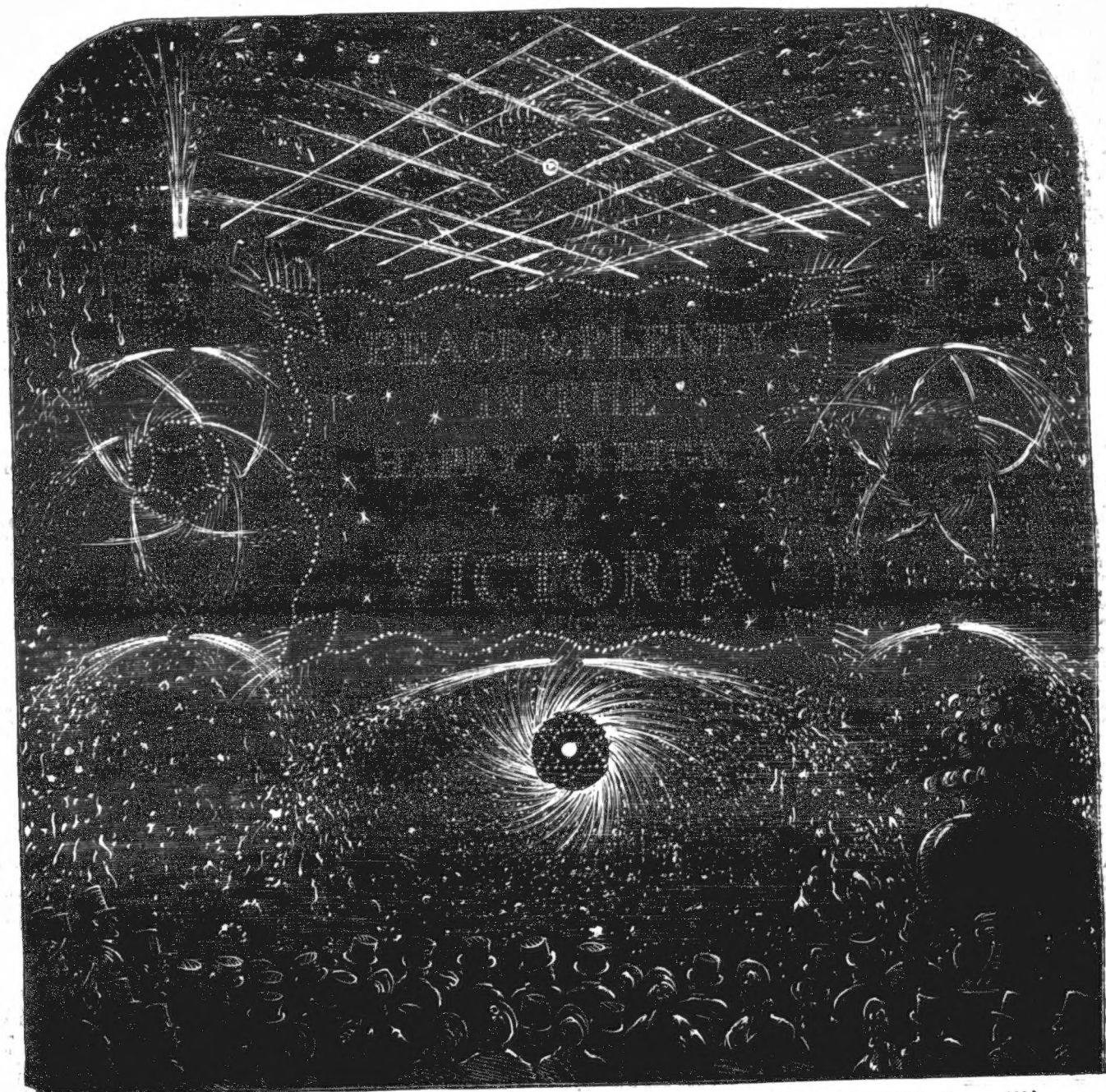
From this fort a path following the crest of the Gouraya descends to the plain after passing the precipice of the Dent. The roadway has been so constructed that those in possession of it can see the movements of their assailants, and make their own, whatever there may be.

Bugia, suspended amongst rocks that seem ready to swallow it up, and the waves that eat away their base, only communicates with the smiling valley described from its walls by a somewhat narrow tongue of land. Hence the mountaineers form its nearest and most formidable neighbours, owing to the nature of the locality and other accidental circumstances. Its territory is carefully cultivated, but the spots of good mould are not sufficiently abundant to support the inhabitants. Accordingly, a certain number go forth to work elsewhere; and those who remain are never backward in any thievish or warlike enterprise. They can muster 800 foot soldiers. The plain belongs to two tribes—the Beni-Bon-Messaoud, and the Beni-Menikoun—which can each of them bring from 500 to 600 firelocks into the field, with a small body of horsemen. Their district is more thriving; for instance, they can boast of fine flocks of corn, flax, a great many bee-hives, olive-trees, and some tolerably flourishing villages.

The roads of Bugia are the best in Algeria. They are, it is true, somewhat exposed to squalls and to a heavy swell; but these evils are remedied by their excellent anchoring-ground. To seaward of a space of about 150 acres, situated before the town, and suited for merchant ships, the anchorage of Sidi-Yahia can receive, from Pointe de Bonae to Fort Abd-el-Kader, four line-of-battle ships, six frigates, and a considerable number of smaller craft. The Turks were in the habit of putting up their fleet in Bugia roads in the winter. Recent travellers agree that the famous inlet at Cape Carbon, into which—according to ancient geographers—ships could enter under full sail, would now scarcely admit of the entrance of an ordinary-sized ship's boat.



THE FORT OF ABD-EL-KADER.



PYROTECHNIC COMPETITION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—MR. DUGWELL'S "SET-PIECE." (See page 132.)

Literature.

CURED OF MATRIMONY.

VIOLET POWER was in the sulks.

But she looked very pretty, nevertheless. Girls will look pretty that have eyes like blue-morning glories at four o'clock in the morning, and rosy lips, and round faces with satin-brown hair growing low on the forehead. Violet knew she was pretty—and she knew likewise that Mr. Elijah Pellet was not handsome.

The parlour curtains were elbowed aside by great scented masses of rose geraniums, and Violet's little piano was open, close by, giving the parlour a cosy home-like look that your brown-stone palaces never can rival any more than the robin's gilded cage rivals the moss-lined nest swinging in the topmost fork of the shadowy old beech.

Violet was leaning over her fragrant geraniums, resolutely taciturn, in a blue cashmere wrapper, with an edge of delicate lace at the slender throat and shapely wrists; while Mr. Pellet sat square in the middle of the sofa opposite, holding his hat on his knees, and admiringly surveying Miss Power over the brim thereof. A stout, portly little man of forty or thereabouts, with a comfortably double chin, and hair carefully brushed to conceal the bald spot on the top of his head, he was hovering on the brink of the perilous line that separates old bachelorhood from matrimony, an undecided aspirant.

"I had fully made up mind never to marry," thought Mr. Pellet. "I'm not altogether certain as to the wisdom of the thing, and yet she is such a trim, pretty concern!"

Influenced by these meditations, Mr. Pellet put his hand slowly down into the crown of his hat, and drew forth, shrouded in wrappings of silver paper, a stiff little hot-house bouquet.

"I knew Miss Violet was fond of flowers," he remarked, looking straight into the hat, as if he expected another bouquet to spring up in the place of the lost one; "and so I thought—"

He stopped, floundering vainly for an idea to finish up with, and beat a tattoo on the crown of his hat with his finger-ends.

Five minutes elapsed in awkward silence, and then Mr. Pellet came to the conclusion that he had better go, and rose accordingly.

"Pray come and see us again, Mr. Pellet," said Mrs. Power, sweetly.

"Thank'ee," said that gentleman. "I'm going out of town for a day or two—that is, a week, and—well, I will drop in when I come back from Steele's Mills."

"Steele's Mills!" ejaculated Mrs. Power. "Is that the place you are going to?"

"Yes; it's about a bad debt of the firm's."

"Dear me, what a very singular coincidence!" smiled Mrs. Power. "My sister, Mrs. Amaziah Corney, lives in Steele's Mills. Do, pray, call and see her."

"I shall be delighted," said Mr. Pellet.

"And, Violet," pursued Mrs. Power, "you can send those slippers to your uncle—it will be such an excellent opportunity."

"There is no hurry about them," said Violet, listlessly.

"My darling! I heard you say only yesterday that you wished they were despatched. Bring them down immediately—why, what can you be thinking of?"

Violet went—languidly enough; and Mr. Pellet broke out into a perspiration of satisfaction as he wrote down Mrs. Amaziah Corney's direction.

It was nearly fifteen minutes before she returned—and then, deep within the brown paper coverings which wrapped the worked slippers, she had slid a tiny note written on lilac paper and sealed with a carrier-dove, in lilac wax. And this is what it said:—

"MY DARLING AUNT DOLLY.—These slippers will be presented to you by the most disagreeable old bachelor alive; I wish he had gone to the bottom of the Caribbean Sea before he ever came here, tormenting poor little harmless me! He's going to propose—I know he is—and papa will make me say yes, just because the wretch owns bank stock and mortgages. Oh, aunt! if I only had your ready wit and quick resolution. What shall I do? hide in the cellar when he comes here, or invite him to tea and put strychnine in the cup? It's no laughing matter, Aunt Dolly—I want your kind shoulder to cry my eyes out on, for mamma is on the enemy's side. One thing is certain. I shall be wretched for life if he does marry me. Pray think up some remedy for your disconsolate little niece. VIOLET."

And Mr. Elijah Pellet took the express train for the station whence a daily stage crawled over the hills to Steele's Mills, with this rather uncomplimentary note lurking in one of the toes of Uncle Amaziah Corney's new slippers.

A splendid old farmhouse, with its sloping eaves all hidden in snowy clouds of cherry blossoms, and odorous branches of southern-wood on each side the garden gate—velvet fields stretching away to a blue, tranquil stream, and guarded apple orchards whose knotty boughs were just beginning to blush with pink clustering buds—Mr. Pellet came suddenly upon its rural beauty as he turned the sweep in the road, and he almost envied the quiet life of Amaziah Corney.

"Walk in, sir; walk in," said Uncle Amaziah, beaming all over with hearty hospitality. "My wife'll be very glad to see ye. Dolly! here's a gentleman that knows your brother Hiram's folks in York, and he's brought me a pair o' slippers that our little Violet worked for her old uncle. Dolly, I say—Dolly!"

And Mrs. Corney came tripping in,—a rosy matron of about forty-five, with sunny brown hair under the neatest of lace caps, and a complexion like her own apple-blossoms. She held out her plump palm with a welcome no whit less cordial than her husband's.

"Well!" ejaculated Uncle Amaziah, lost in admiration of the slippers he was turning round on his ponderous hand, "if there

ere lalocks and pinks aint jest as natural as life, I aint no—Hullo!"

The little purple note dropped to the floor. Uncle Amaziah stared as if a full-grown fairy had flattered out of his slippers.

"It's for you, Dolly," he said to his wife, carefully picking it up. "A letter from Violet, I suppose. Sit down, sir—sit down; tea'll be ready presently, and you must be clean beat out, travellin' all the way from York."

Meanwhile Aunt Dolly, leaning against the kitchen dresser, read Violet's note twice over—slowly and thoughtfully the second time. Then she set her lips close together, and winked her hazel eyes very hard.

"I have it," said Aunt Dolly.

Aunt Dolly knew what she was about, too, when she uttered those three magic monosyllables. She was a woman, from the crown of her head to the soles of her trim feet—a real, genuine, contriving, manoeuvring, warm-hearted woman—and Aunt Dolly was mistress of her situation.

"So, you're thinking of matrimony, Mr. Pellet?" said Aunt Dolly, as she extended a fragrant cup of tea to the smiling bachelor.

"Dear me! How did you become aware of it?" stammered Mr. Pellet.

"My dear sir," smiled Aunt Dolly, "we womankind know such things by intuition. Well, Violet is a charming girl—we all know that—and she'll make the sweetest little wife in the world."

Mr. Pellet blushed to the bald spot on the top of his head.

"Of course—of course—that is," he stammered, "if she will have me."

"Oh, she'll have you certainly," said Mrs. Corney, graciously; "there's no sort of doubt on that subject."

Mr. Pellet illuminated all of a sudden into a radiant, self-complacent smile.

"I have always thought, Mrs. Corney," he said, buttering his toast, "that housekeeping was infinitely preferable to boarding."

"To be sure," said Aunt Dolly, "Violet is a splendid housekeeper. I have trained her myself, Mr. Pellet; she is my double in all respects. Whatever I do, Violet does to a degree of still greater perfection. By the way," she continued, lowering her voice to a mysterious whisper, as she urged on his acceptance a plate of limpid peach preserves, "have you spoken the momentous question yet?"

"Not yet," said Mr. Pellet, sheepishly; "but I shall certainly ask it immediately on my return to town."

"You'll find her a very superior housekeeper," said Aunt Dolly.

"Her notions of domestic cleanliness are formed after my own model. How often I have heard the dear child declare her unalterable resolution to clean house six times a year when she was a housekeeper. Ah, me—the enterprising little thing!"

"Cleanliness is next to godliness," said Mr. Pellet, trying to look wise, while Uncle Amaziah stared and drank his tea, and stared again, in a silent species of amazement.

The next morning it "rained pitchforks." Aunt Dolly was up

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